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Kim et al.

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(45) **Date of Patent:** ***May 28, 2024**

(54) **PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H05K 1/113; H05K 3/062; H05K 3/4644;
H05K 2201/096; H05K 2201/10674
(Continued)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

Office Action dated Nov. 28, 2023 for corresponding Japanese Patent Application No. 2022-139305 (See English Translation).

(21) Appl. No.: **17/901,406**

Primary Examiner — Andargie M Aychillhum

(22) Filed: **Sep. 1, 2022**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2023/0171888 A1 Jun. 1, 2023

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

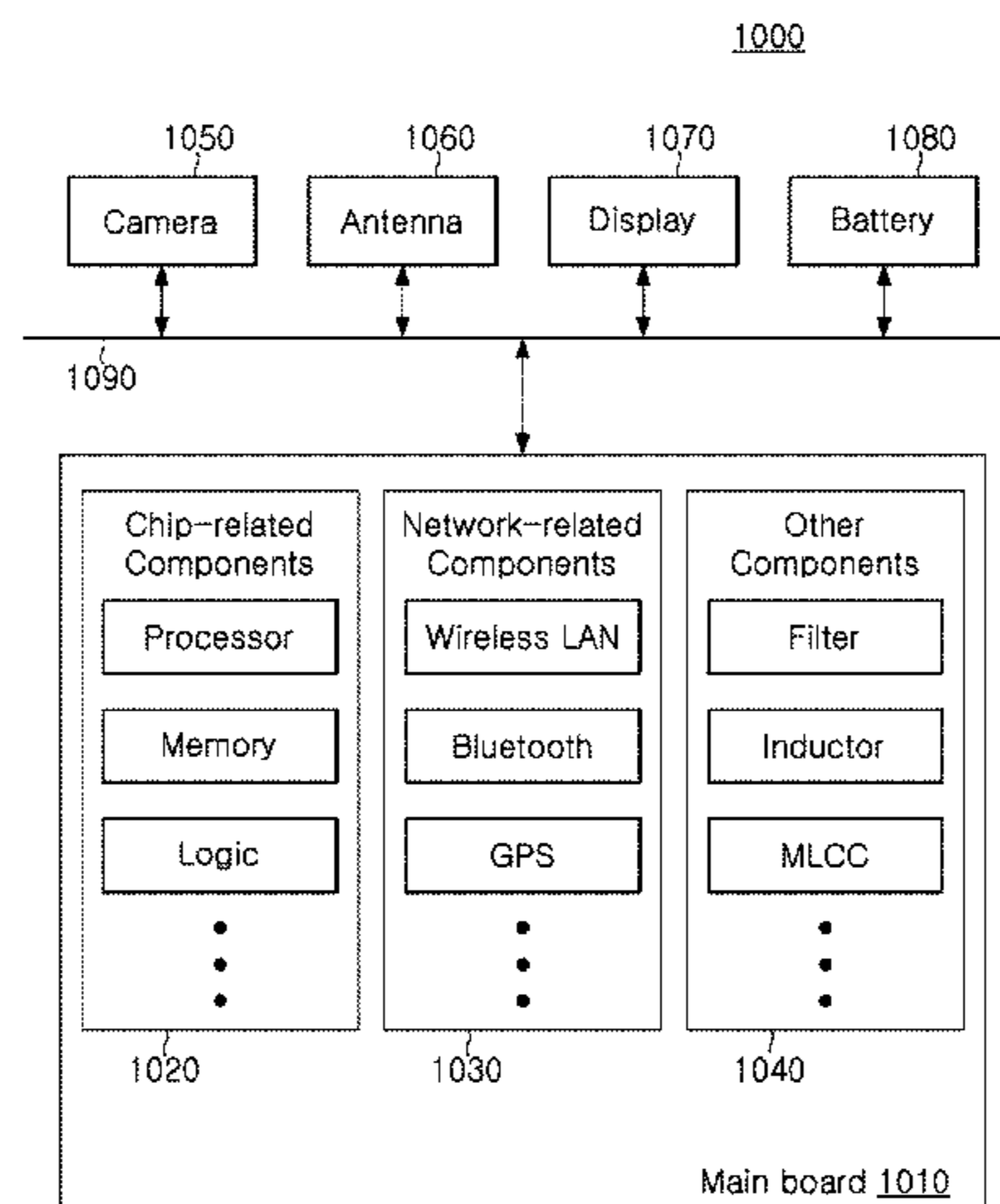
Nov. 26, 2021 (KR) 10-2021-0165240

The present disclosure relates to a printed circuit board and a method of manufacturing the same. The printed circuit board includes: an insulating layer; a plurality of pads disposed on the insulating layer; and a plurality of insulating walls that are disposed on the insulating layer and cover side surfaces of the plurality of pads, respectively, but are not disposed on upper surfaces of the plurality of pads. The plurality of insulating walls are disposed to be spaced apart from each other on the first insulating layer.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H05K 1/11 (2006.01)
H05K 3/06 (2006.01)
H05K 3/46 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H05K 1/113** (2013.01); **H05K 3/062** (2013.01); **H05K 3/4644** (2013.01); **H05K 2201/096** (2013.01); **H05K 2201/10674** (2013.01)

34 Claims, 29 Drawing Sheets



(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 174/250
See application file for complete search history.

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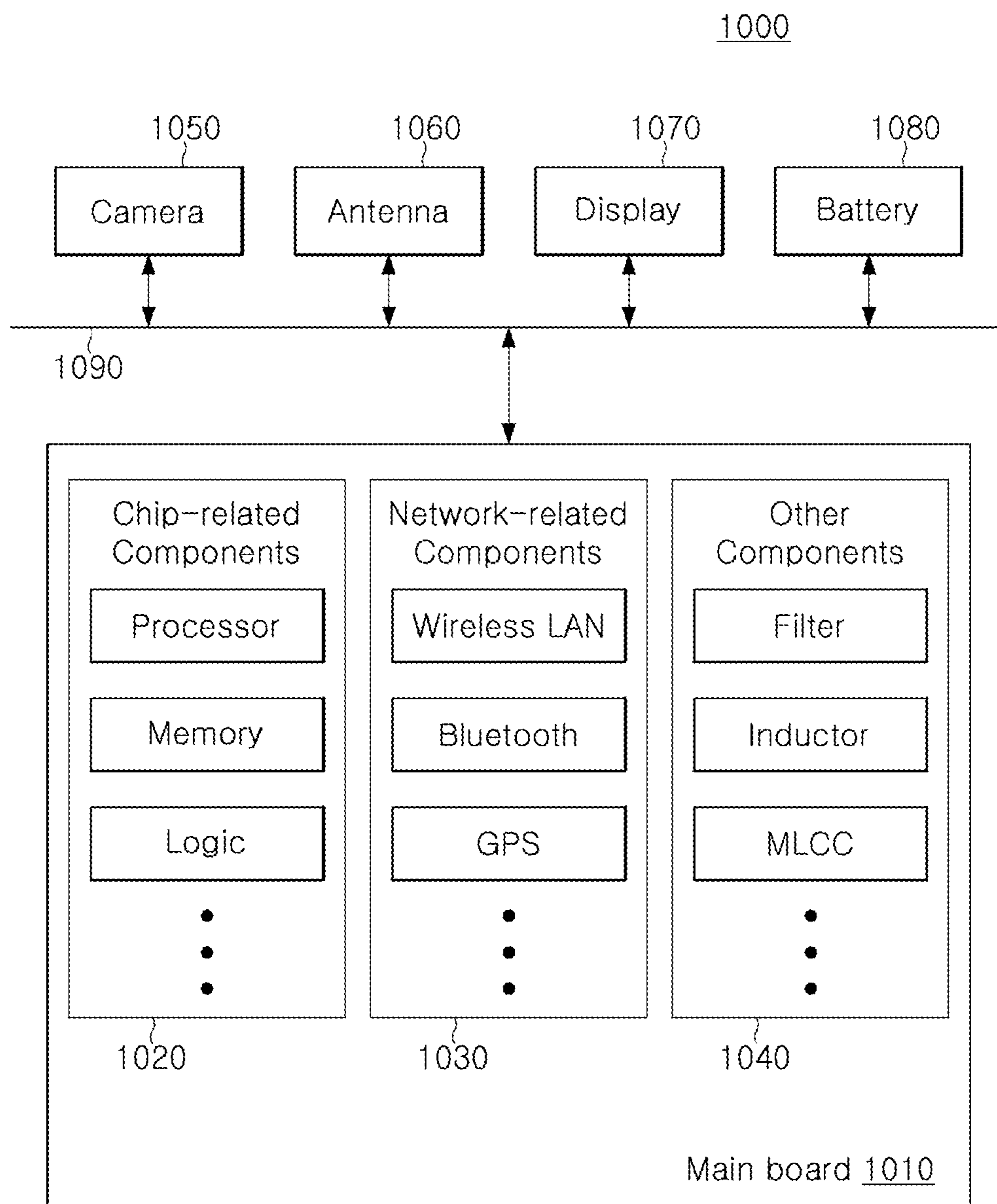


FIG. 1

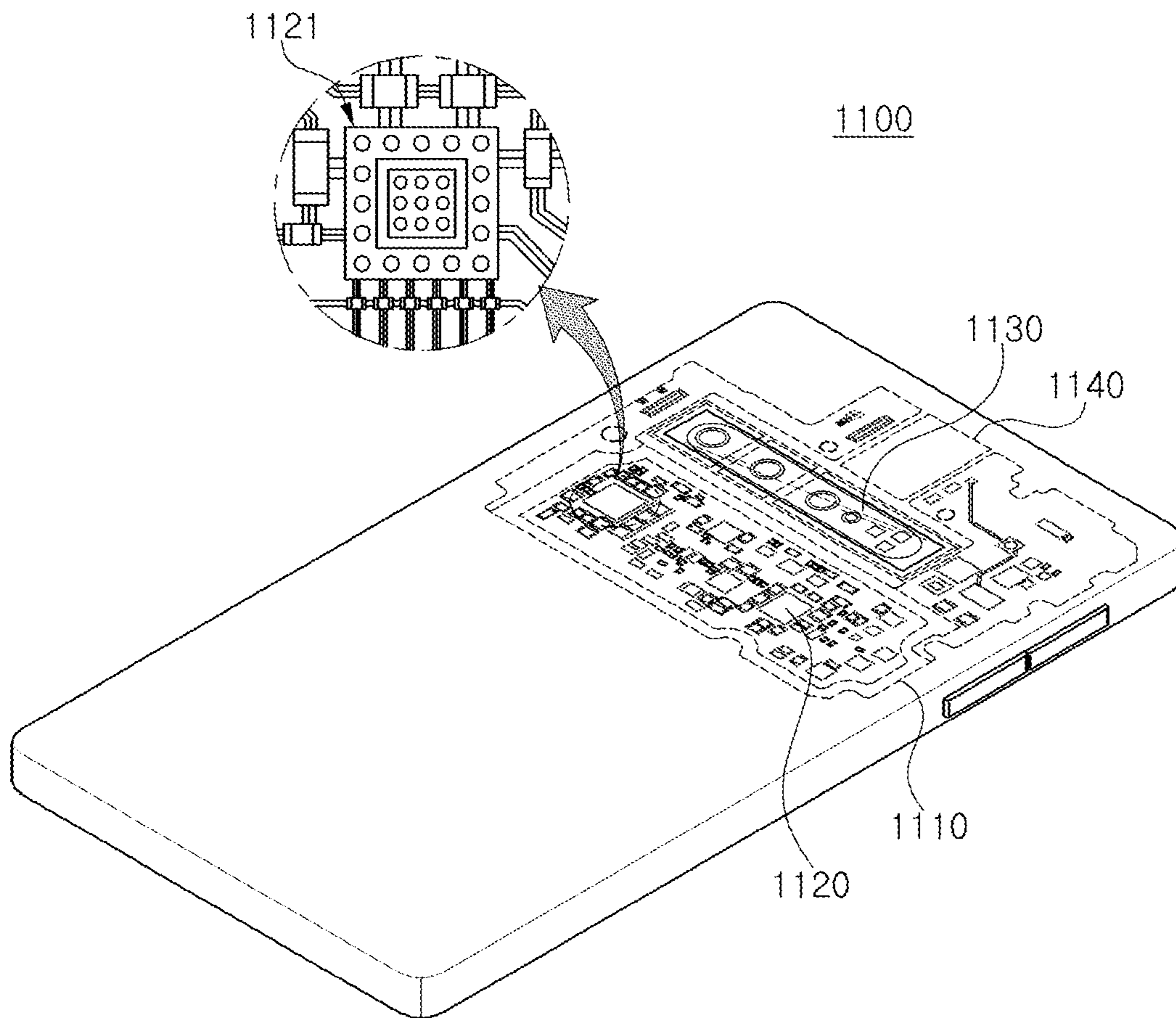


FIG. 2

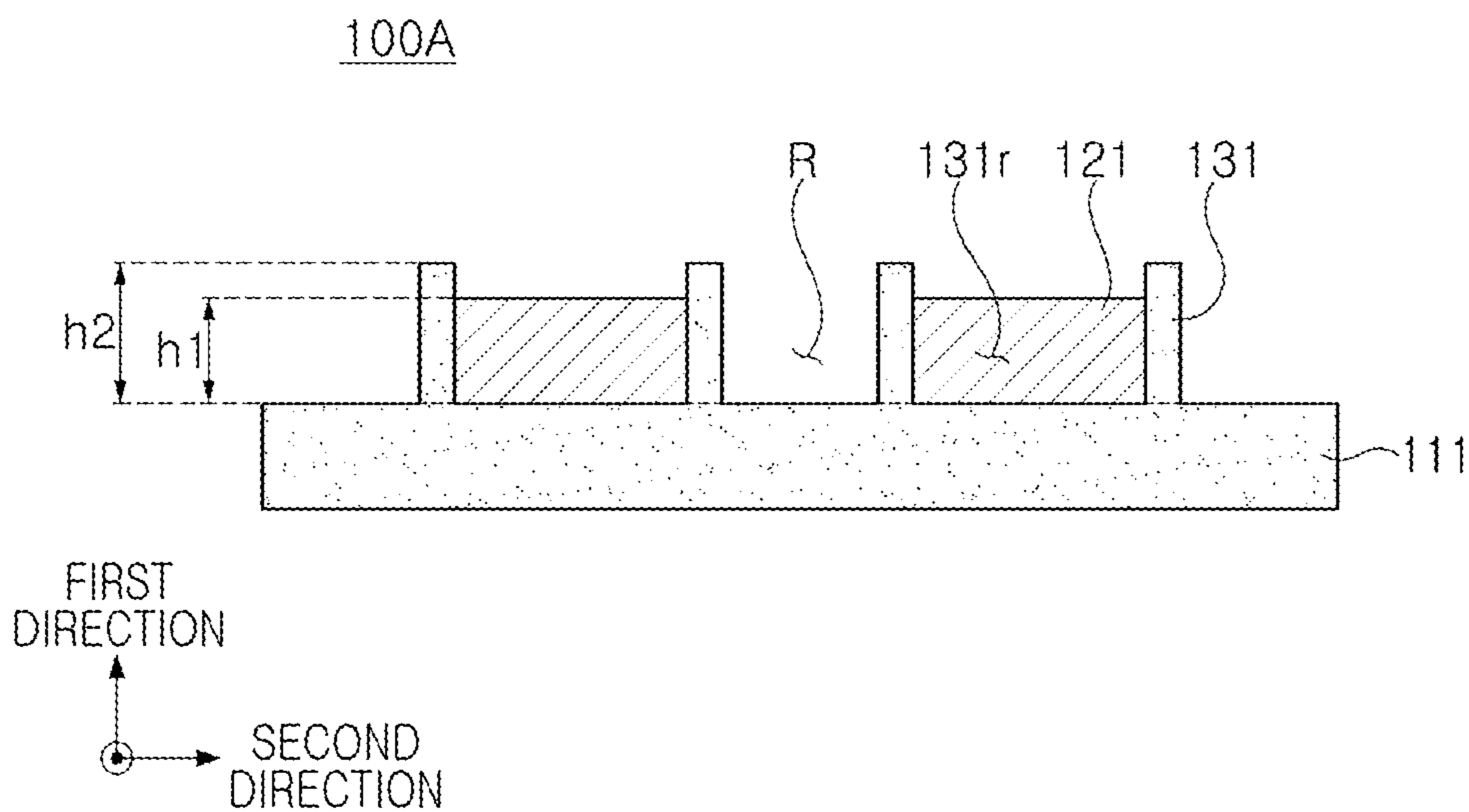


FIG. 3

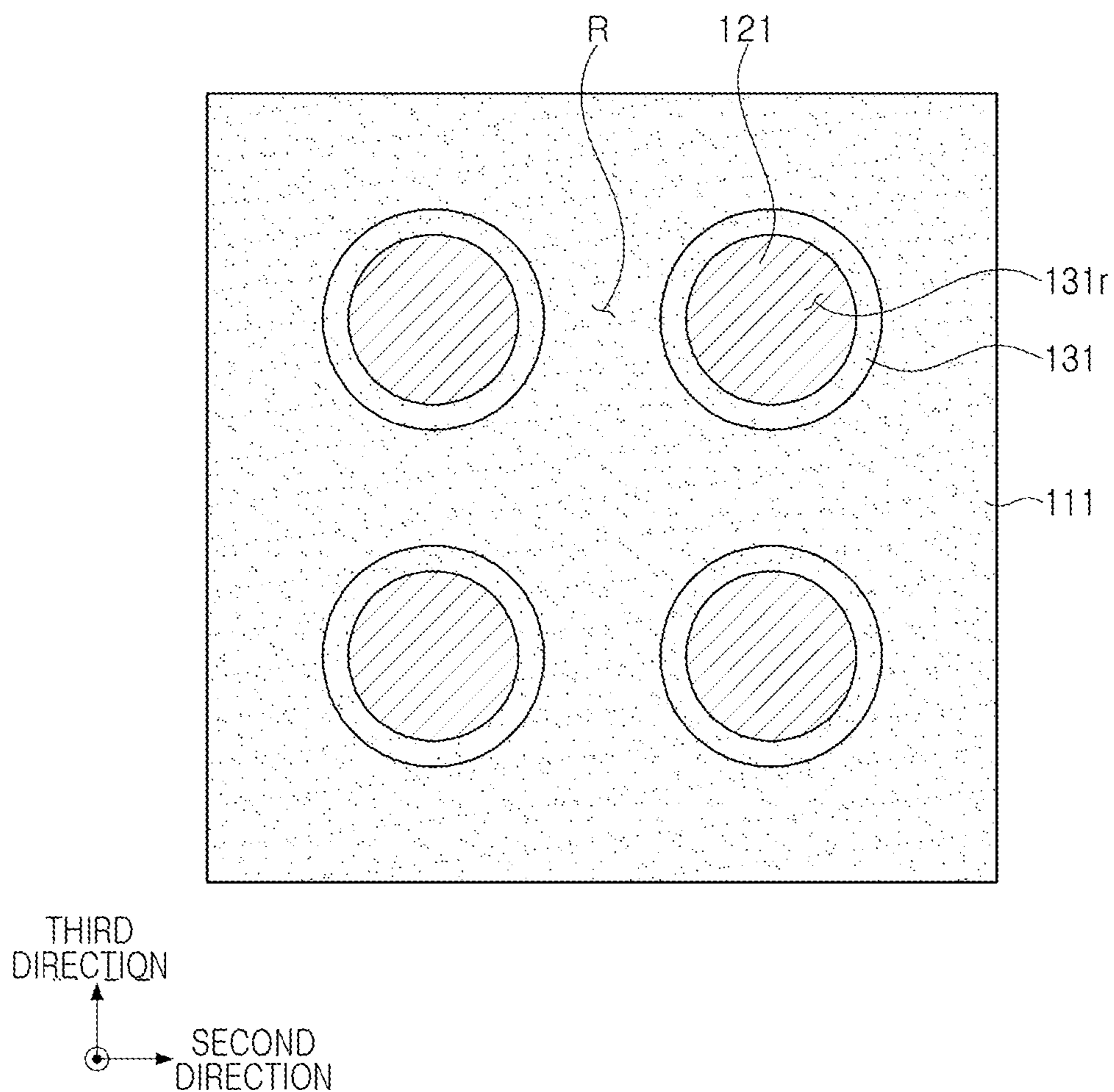


FIG. 4

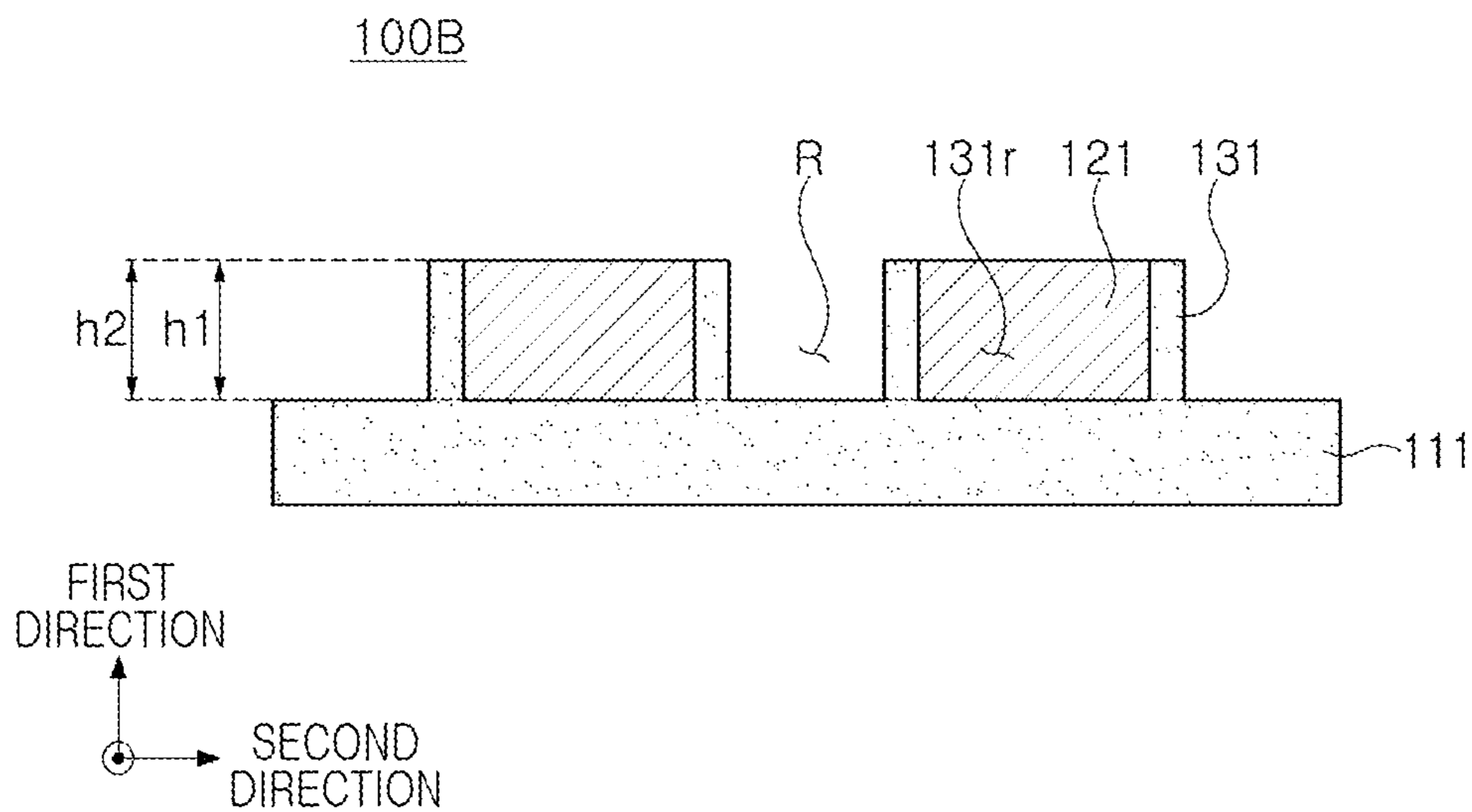


FIG. 5

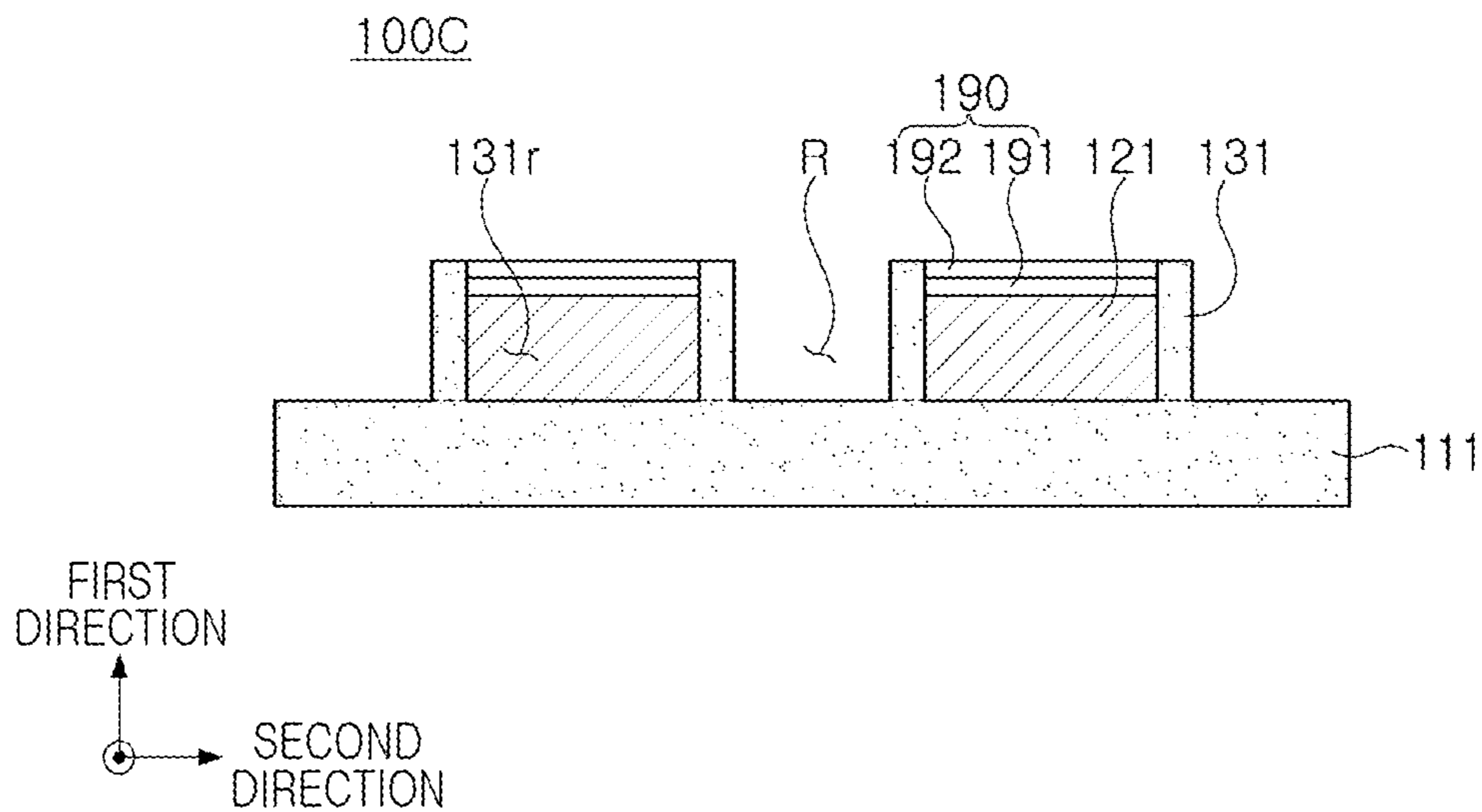


FIG. 6

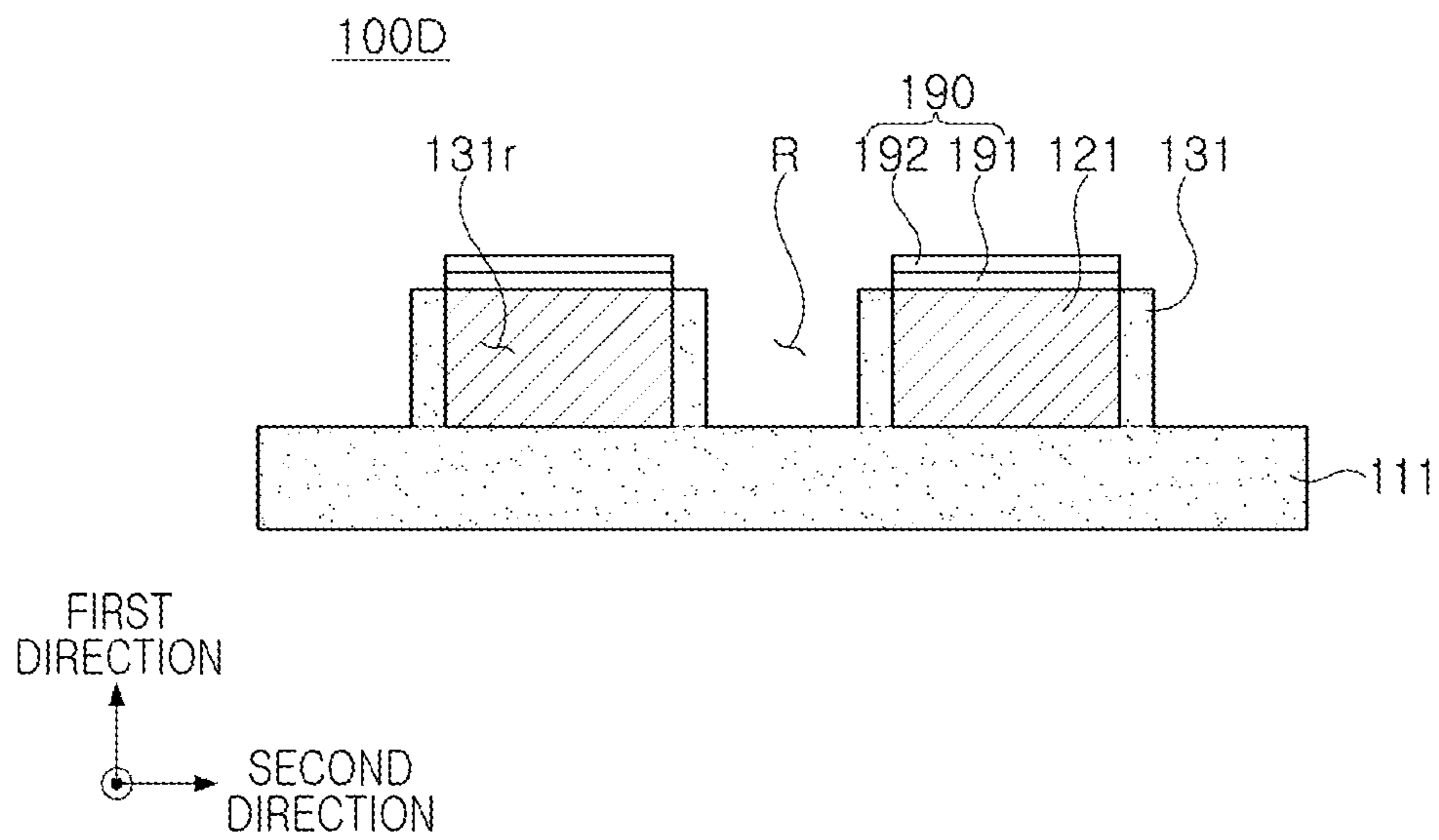


FIG. 7

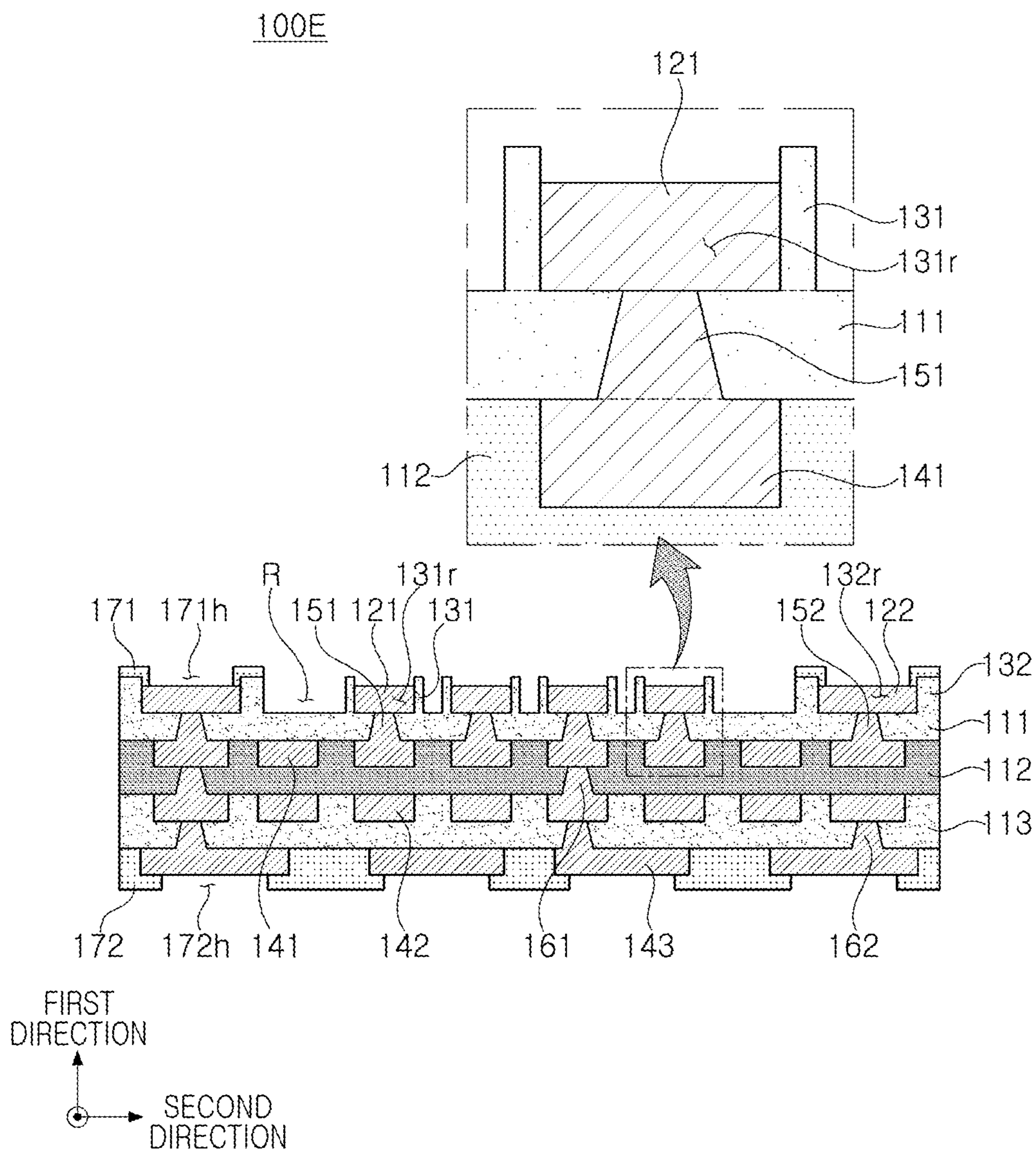


FIG. 8

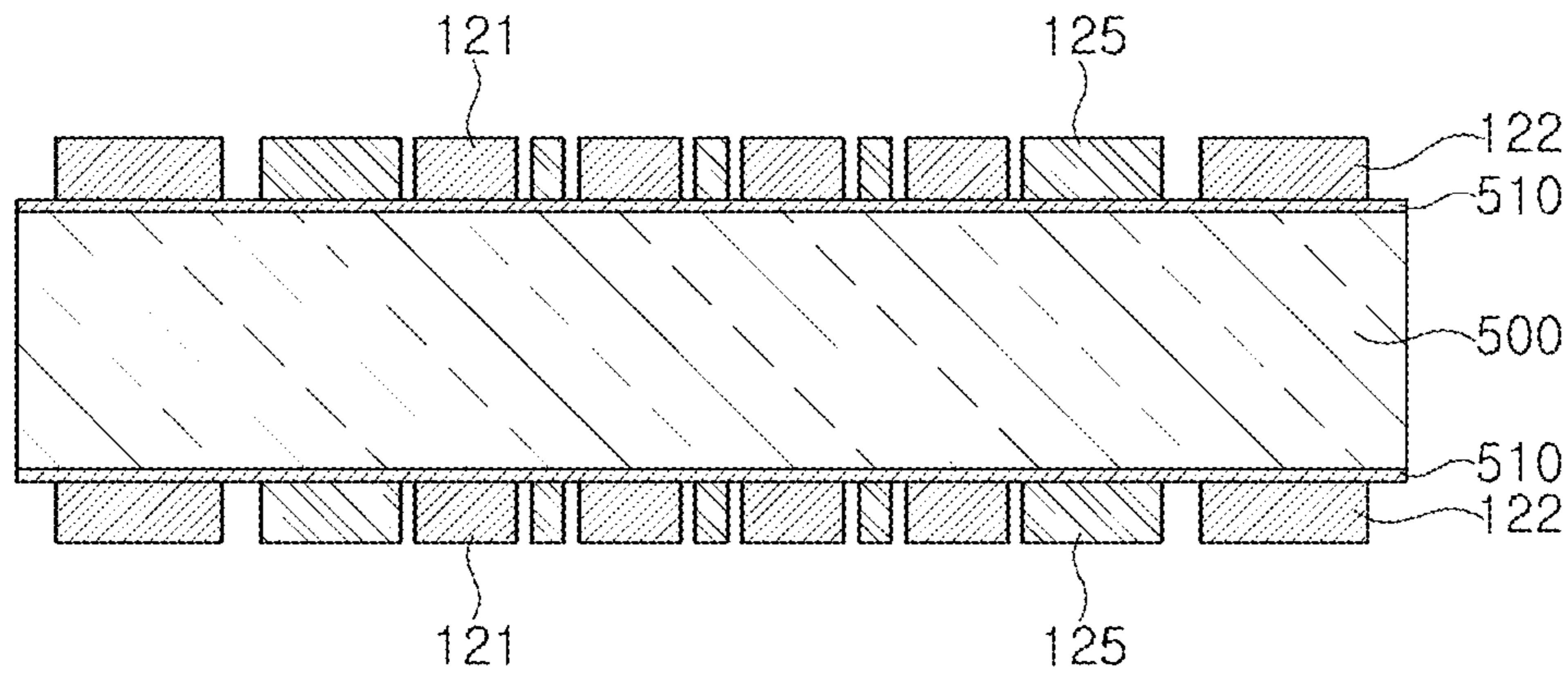


FIG. 9A

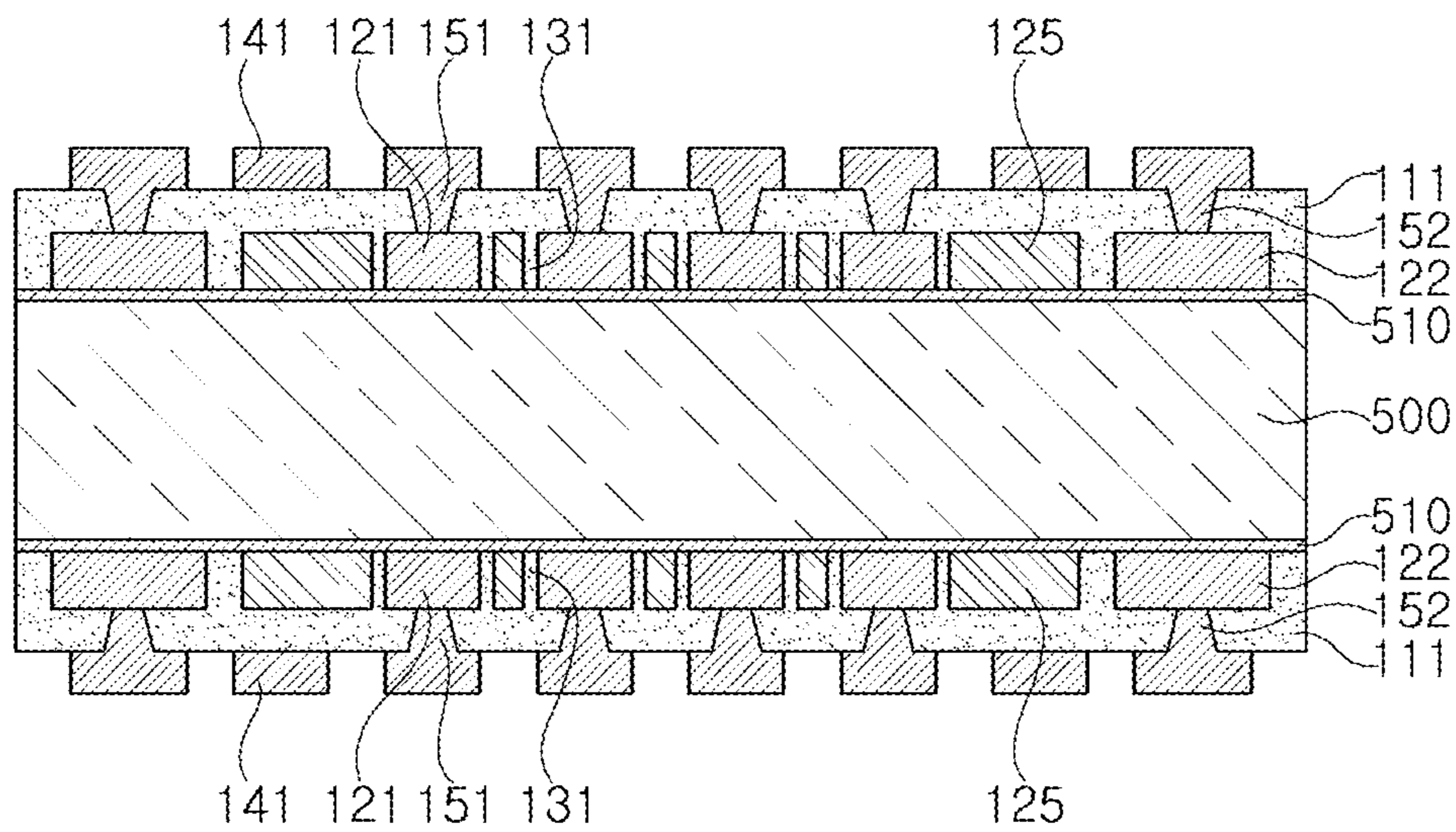


FIG. 9B

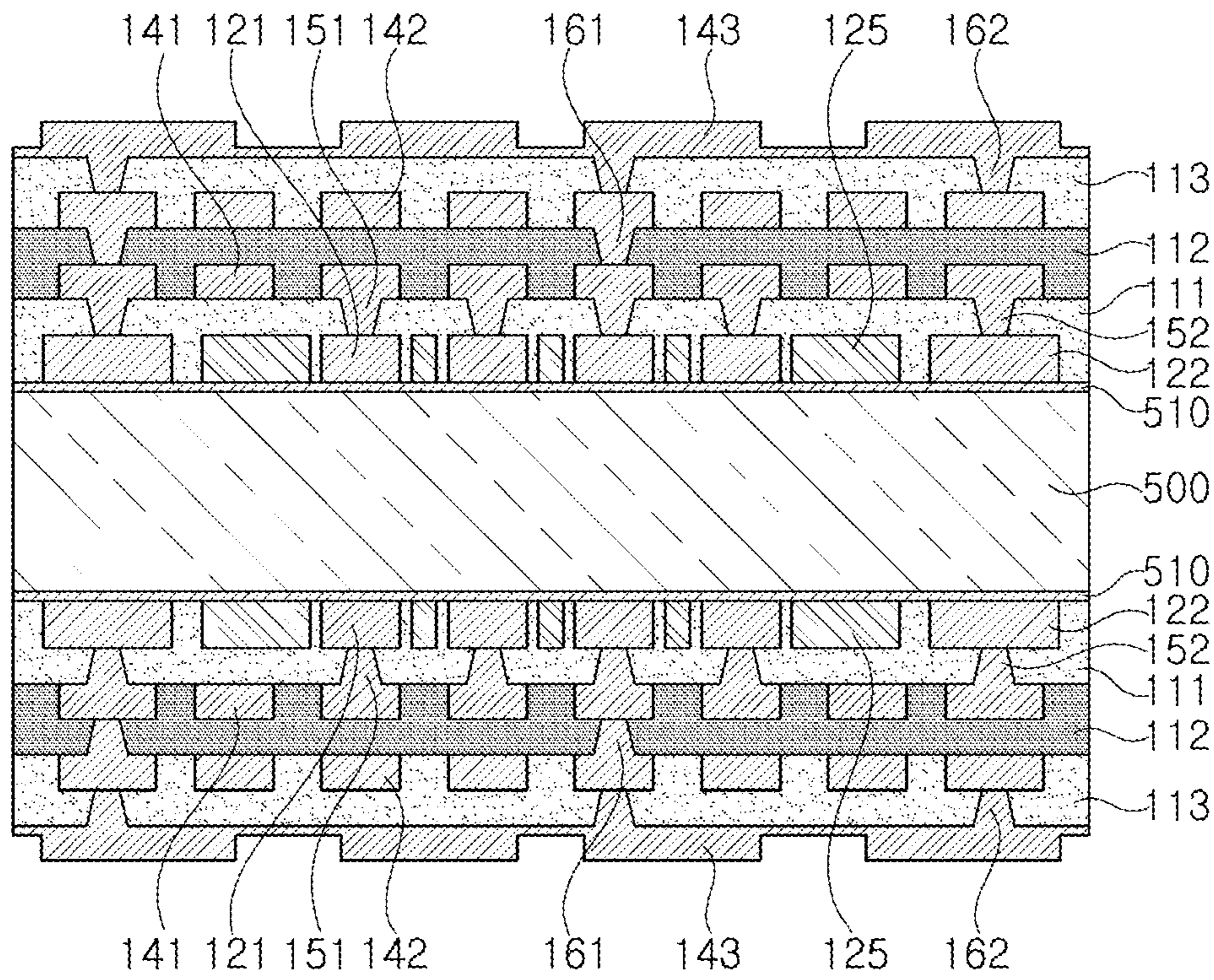


FIG. 9C

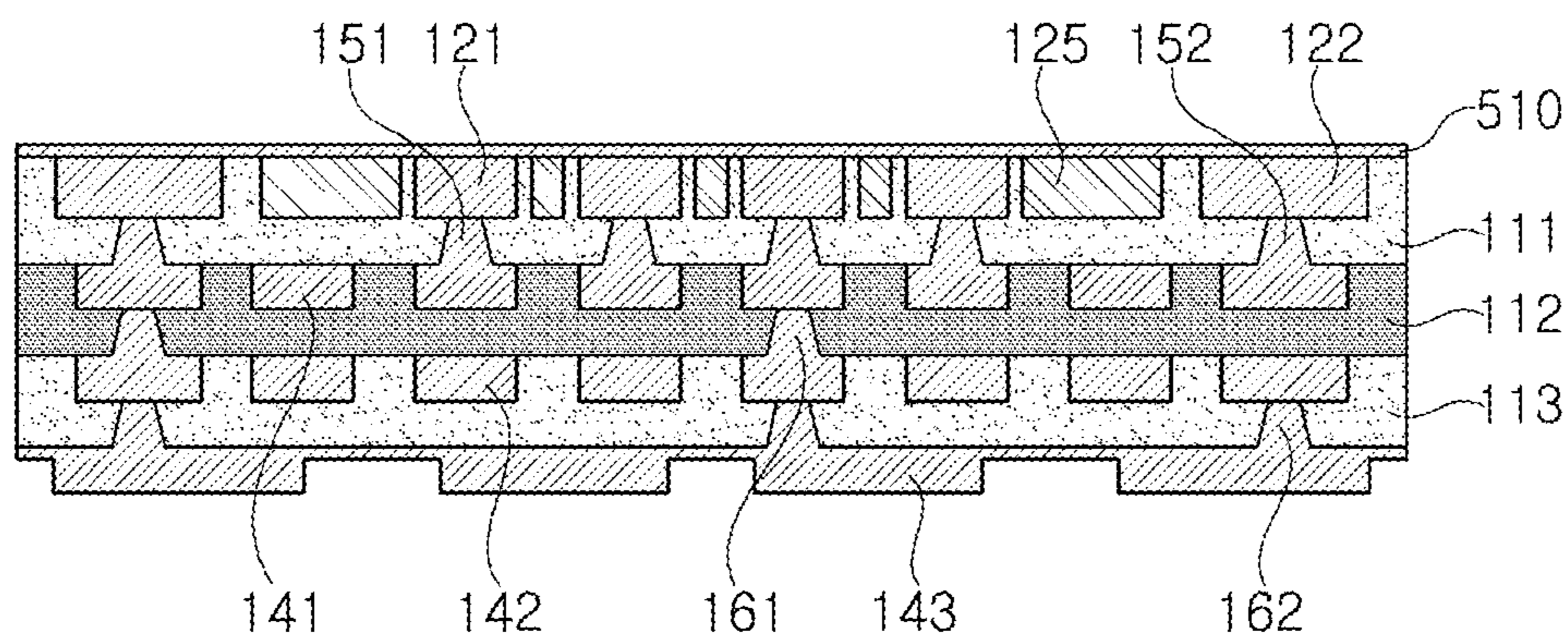


FIG. 9D

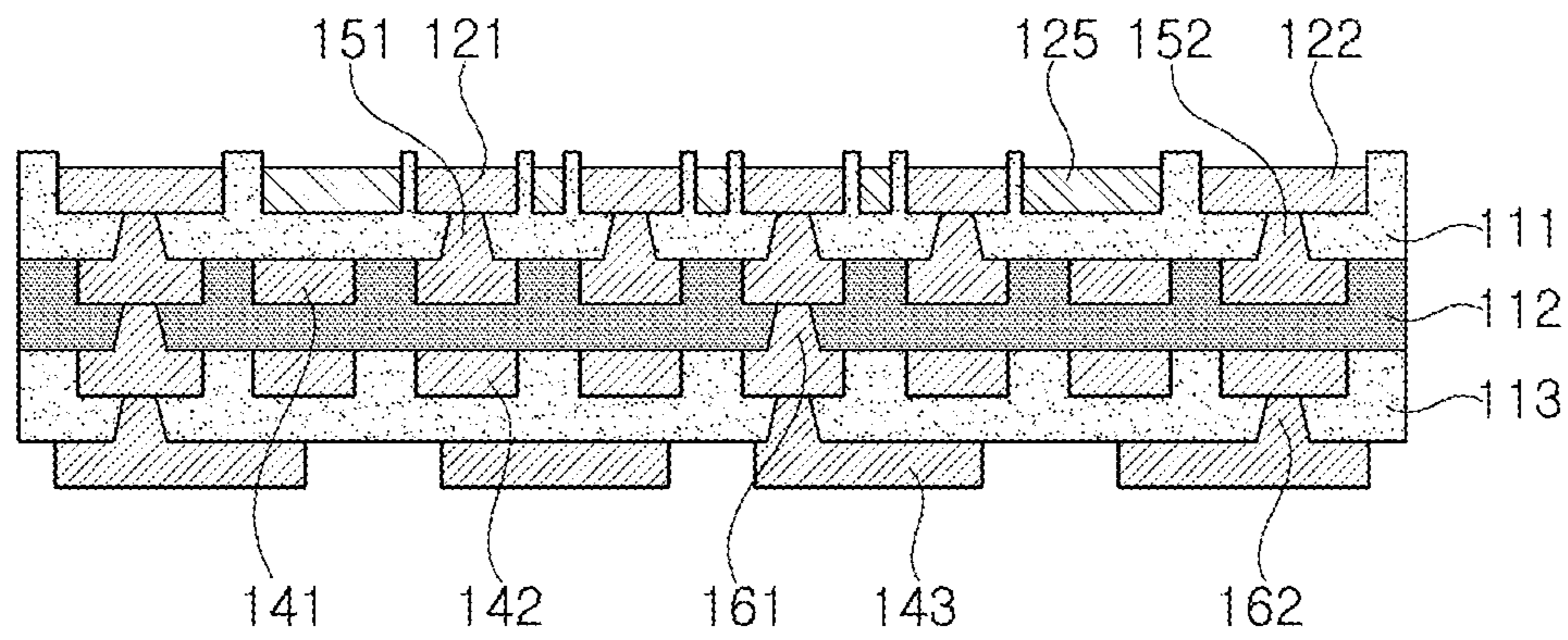


FIG. 9E

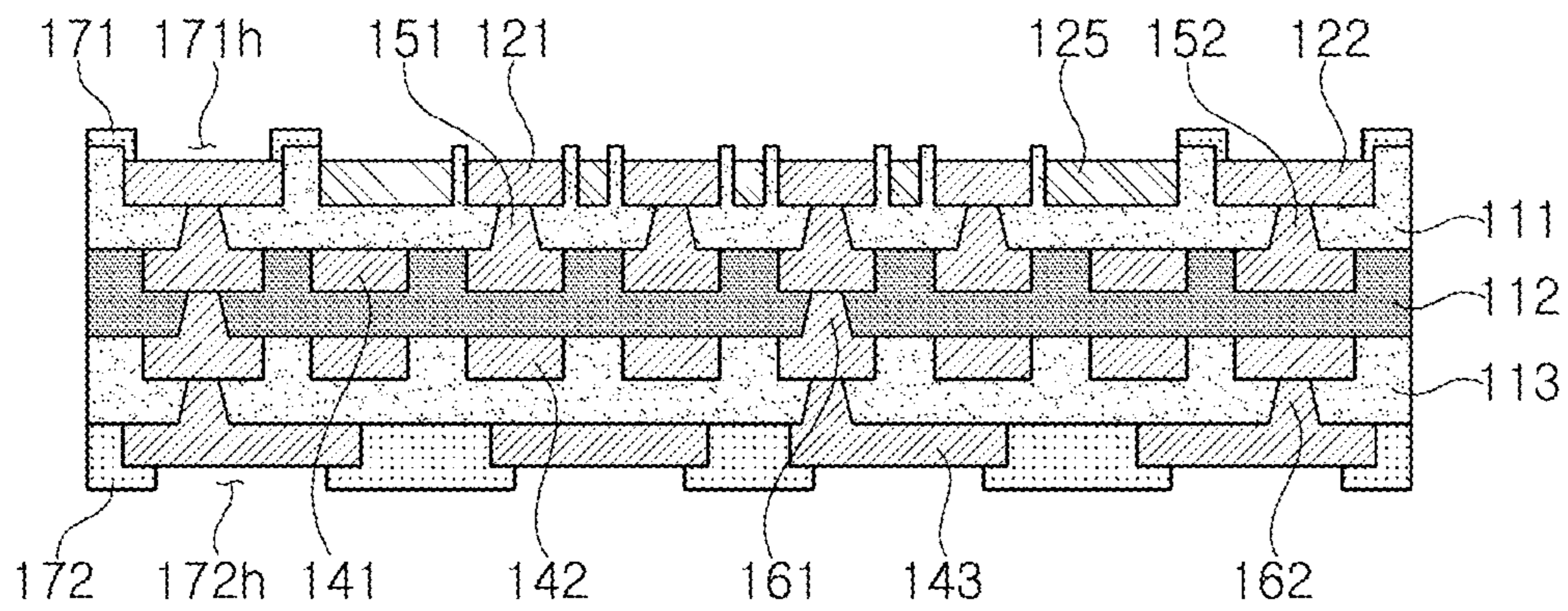


FIG. 9F

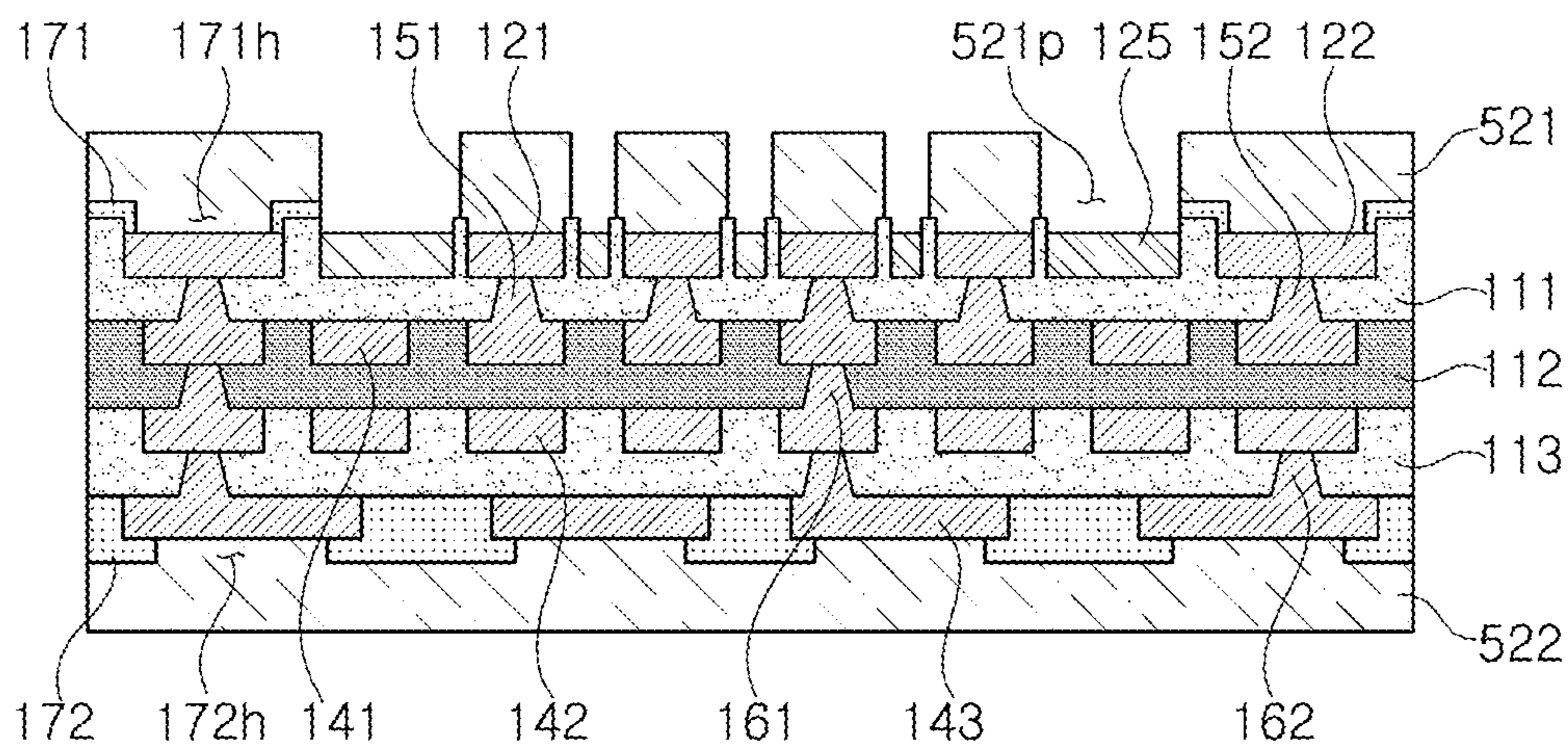


FIG. 9G

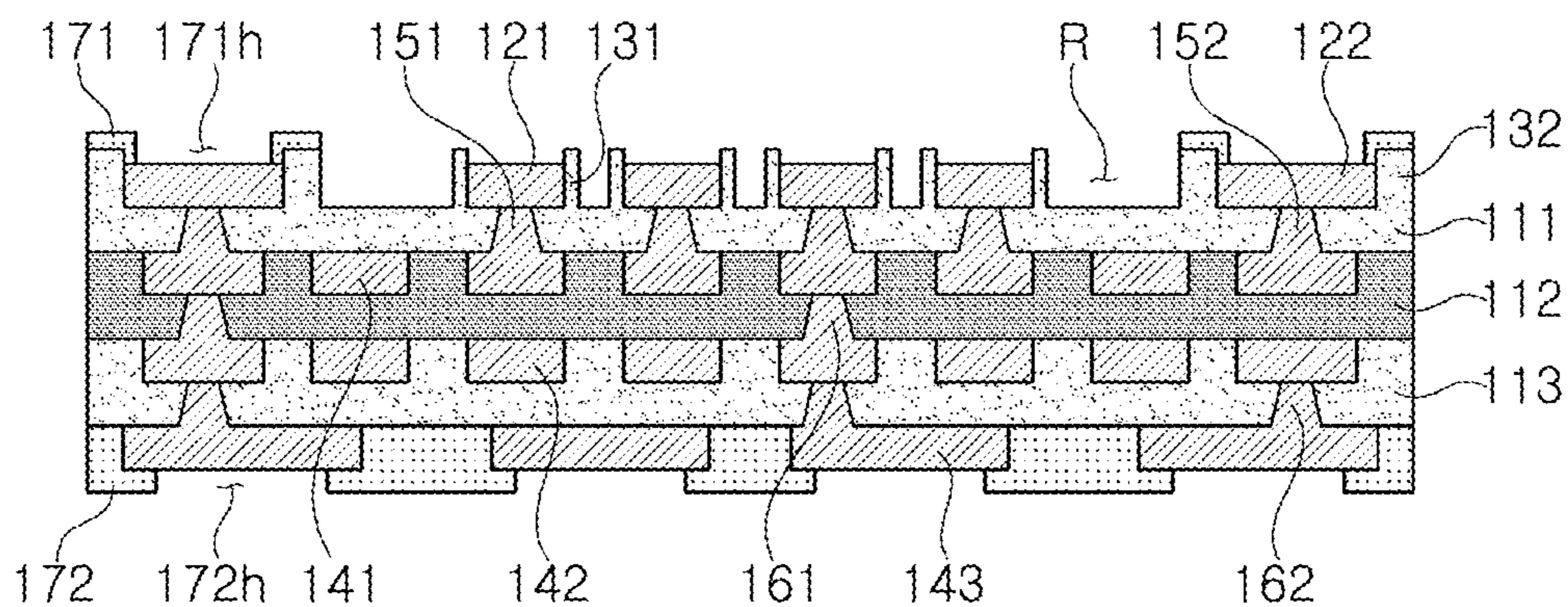


FIG. 9H

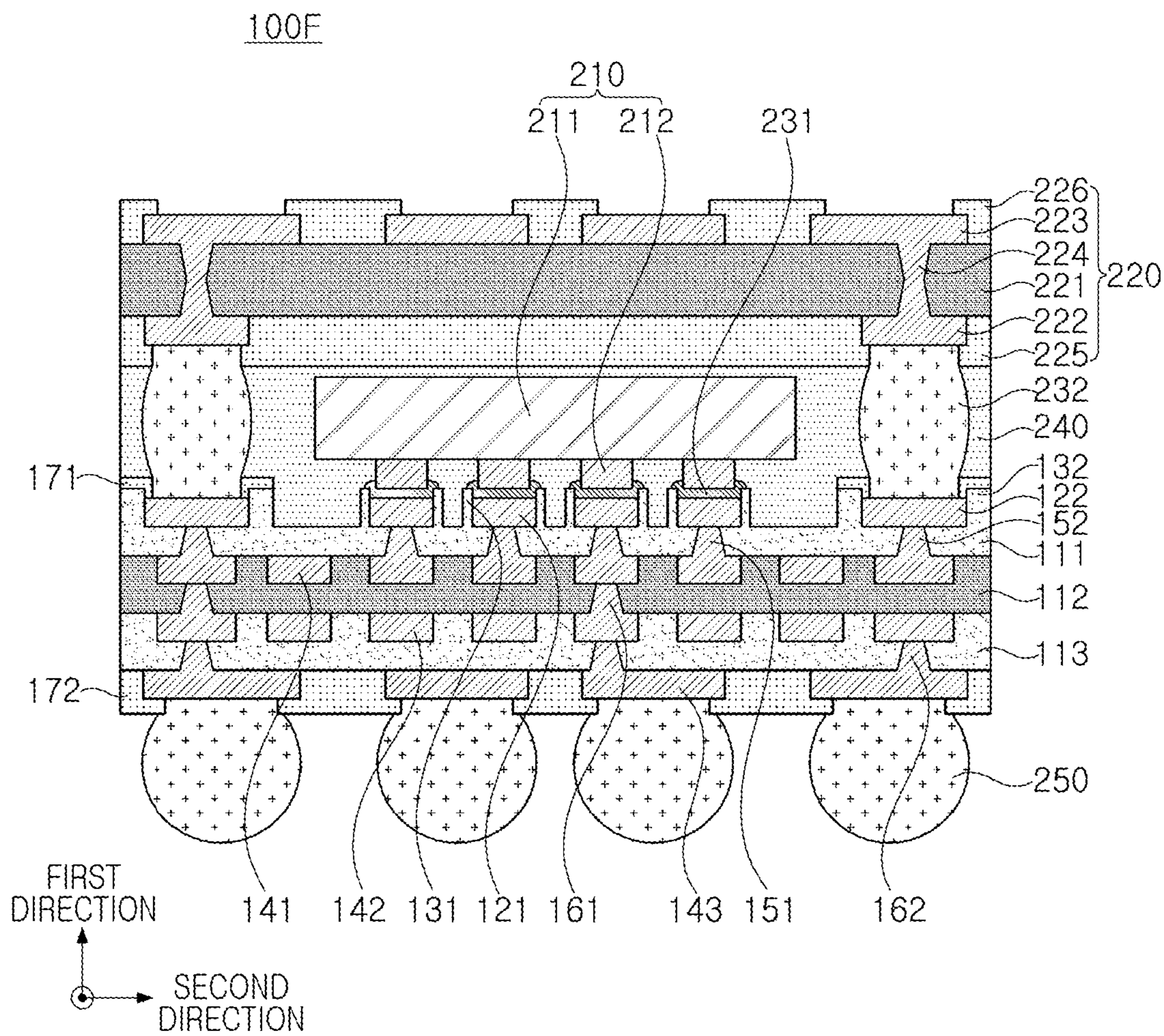


FIG. 10

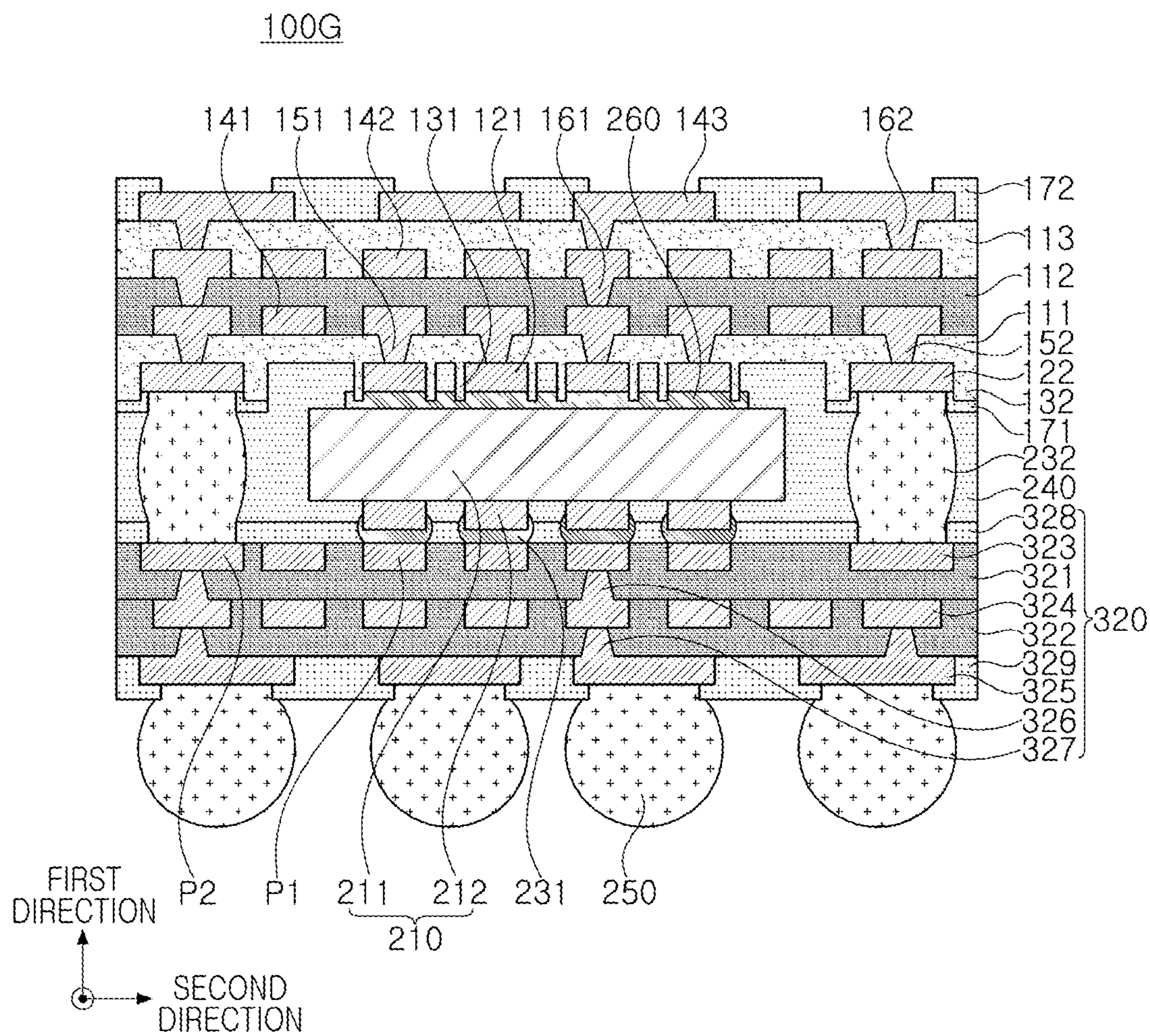


FIG. 11

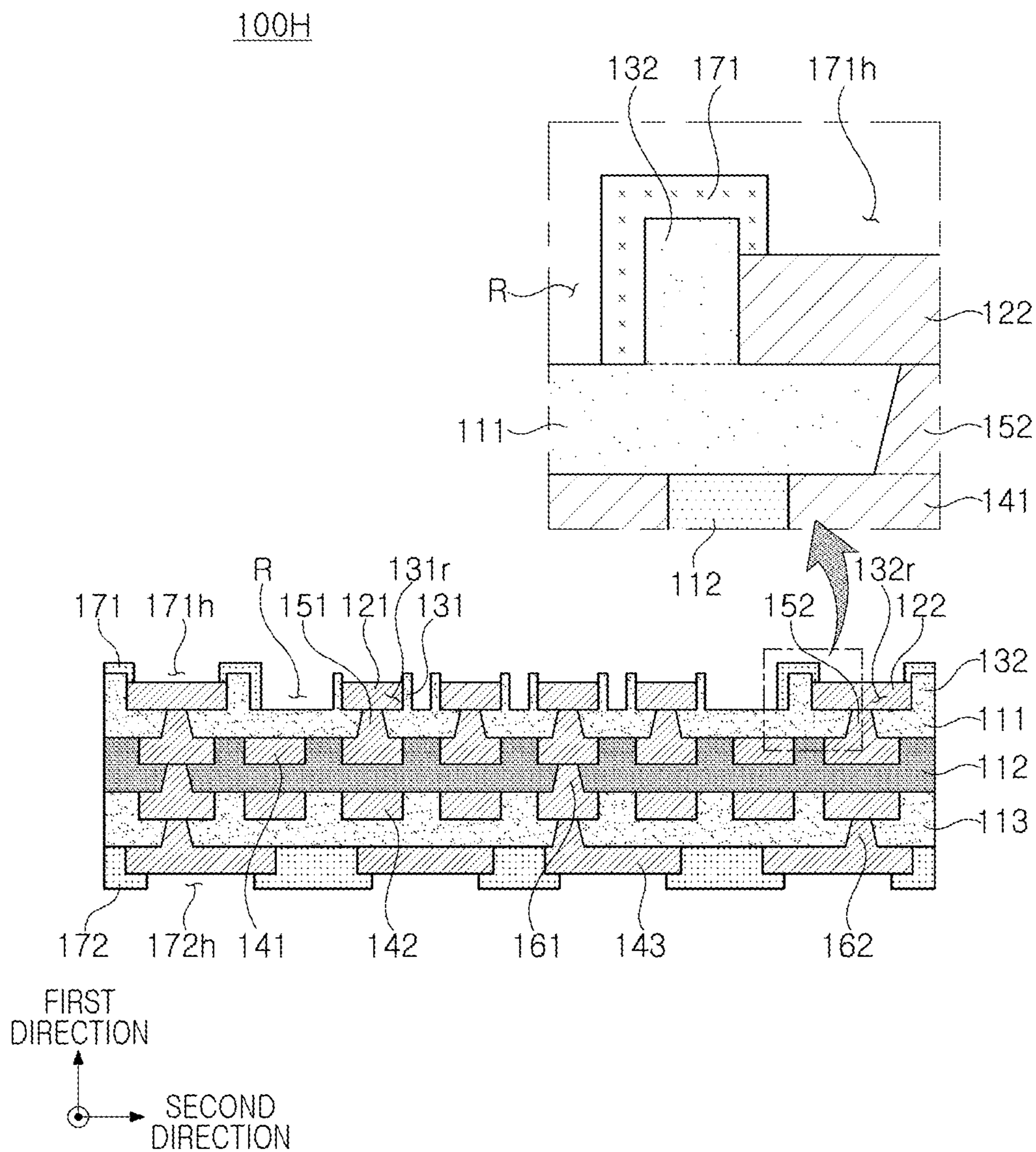


FIG. 12

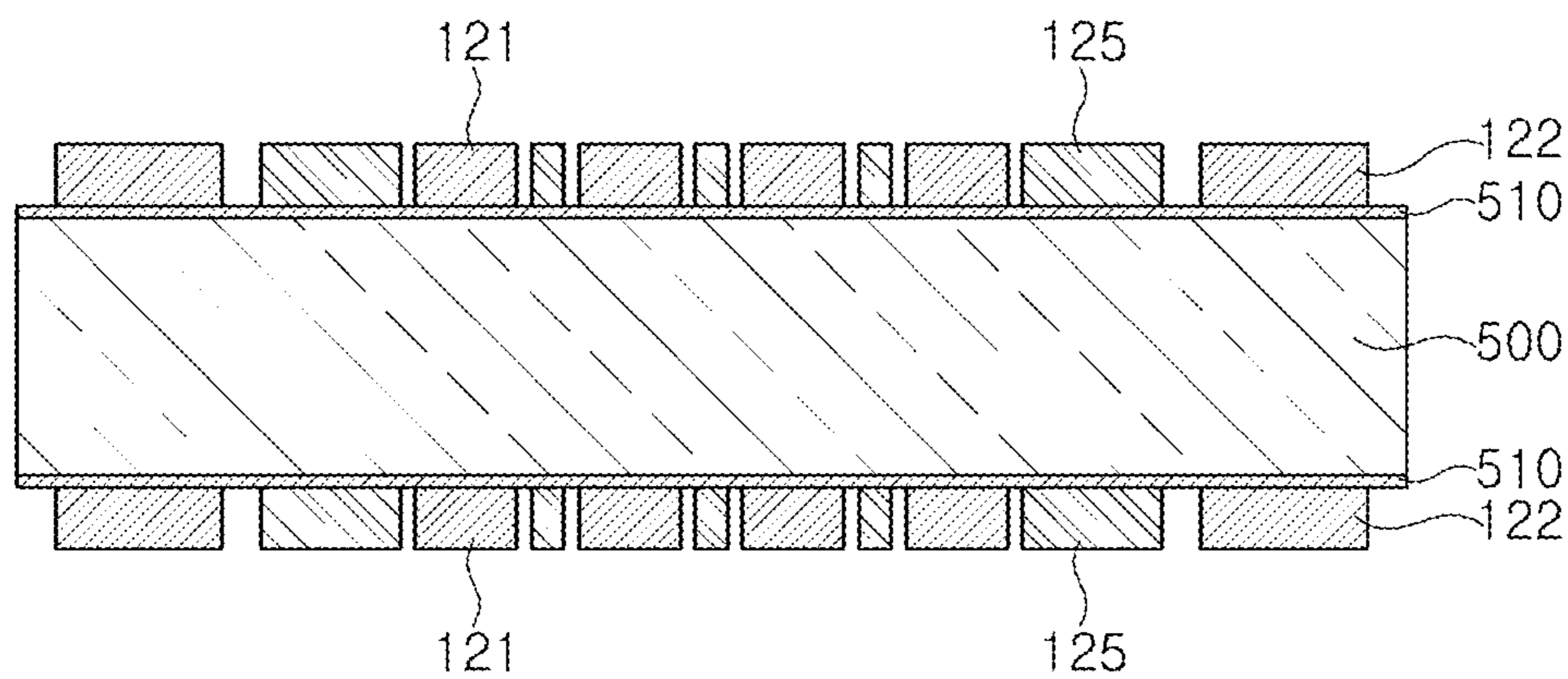


FIG. 13A

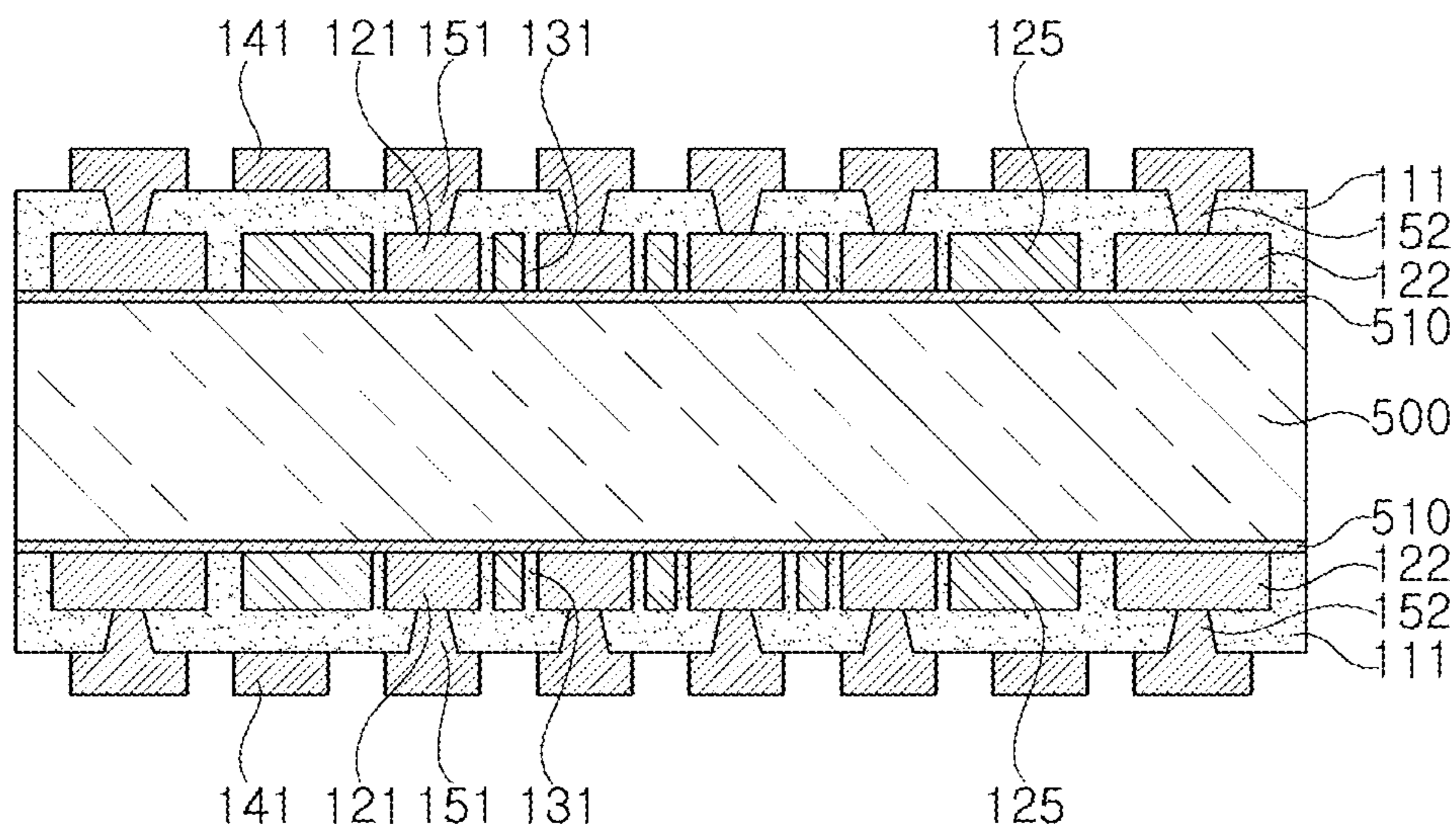


FIG. 13B

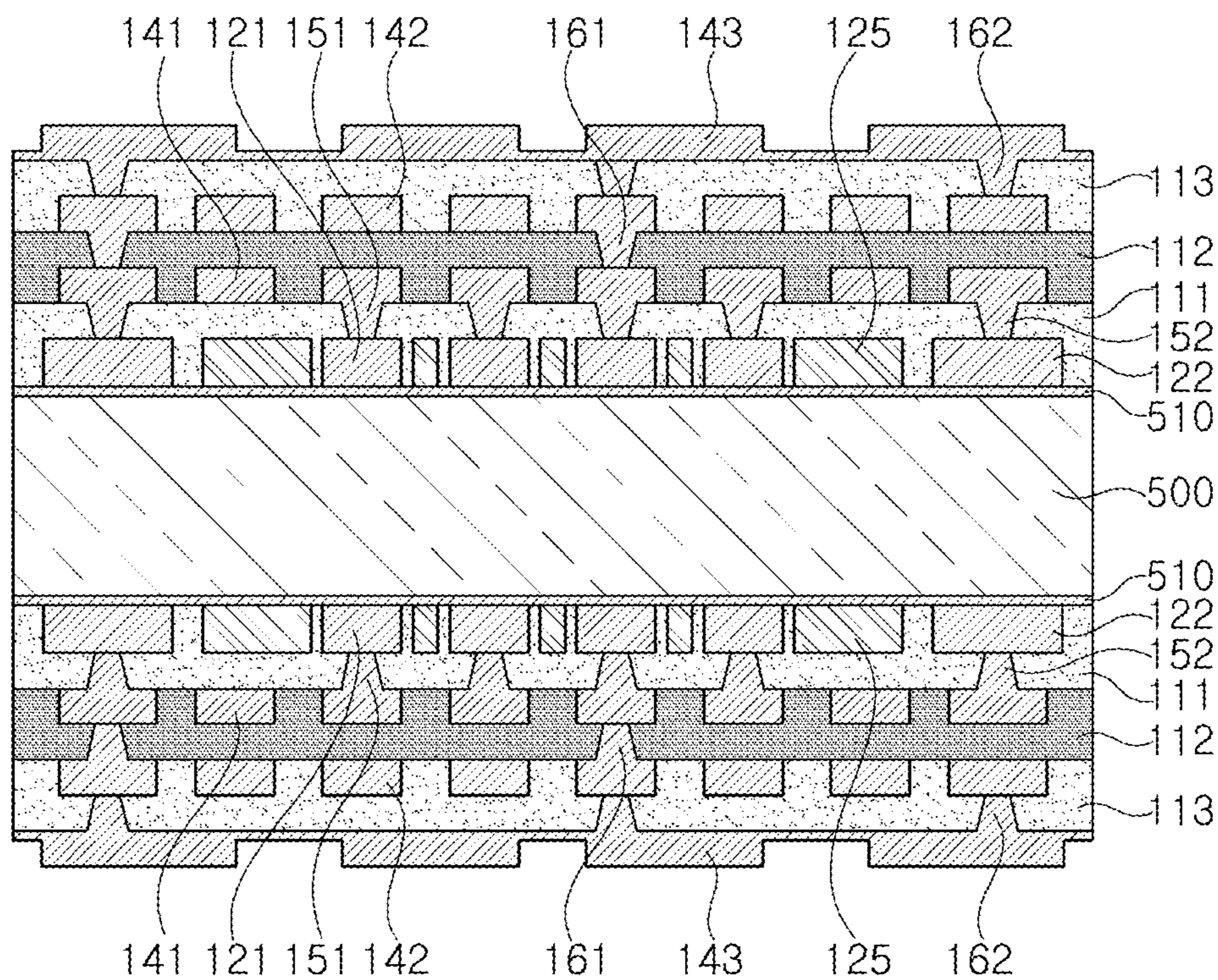


FIG. 13C

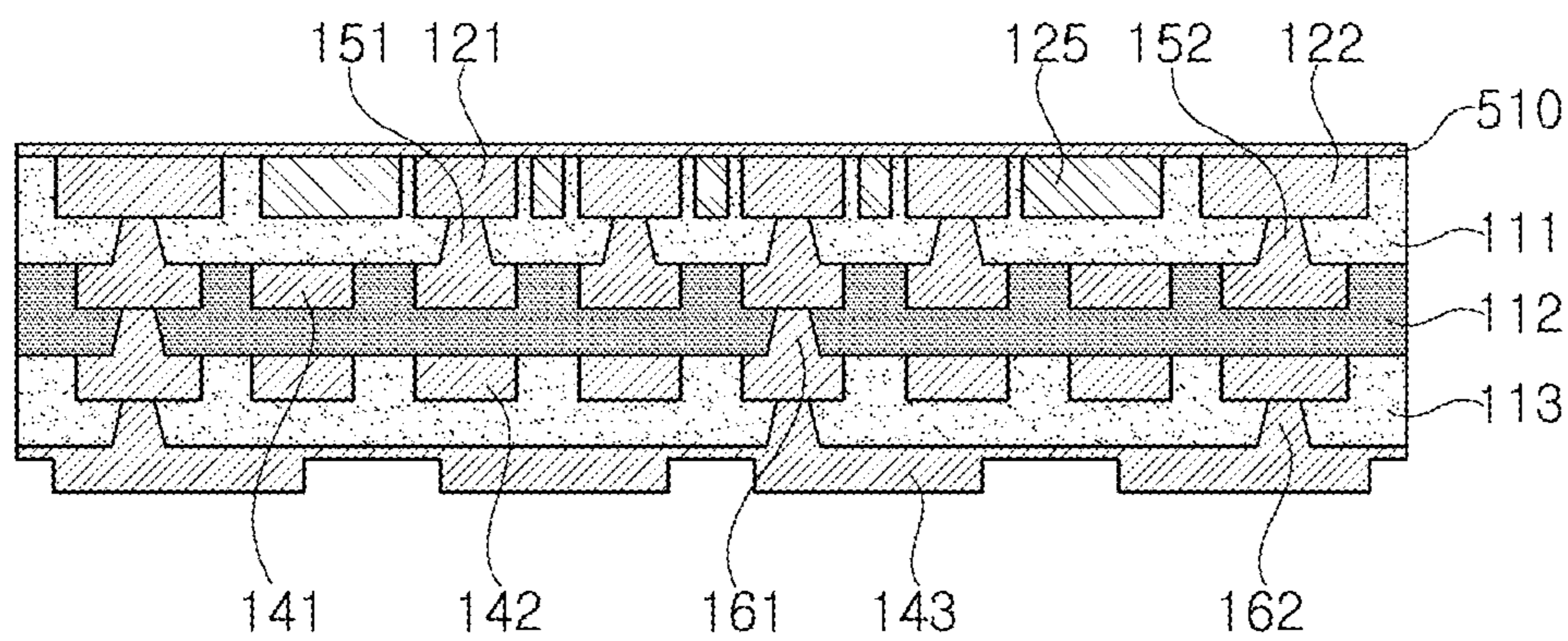


FIG. 13D

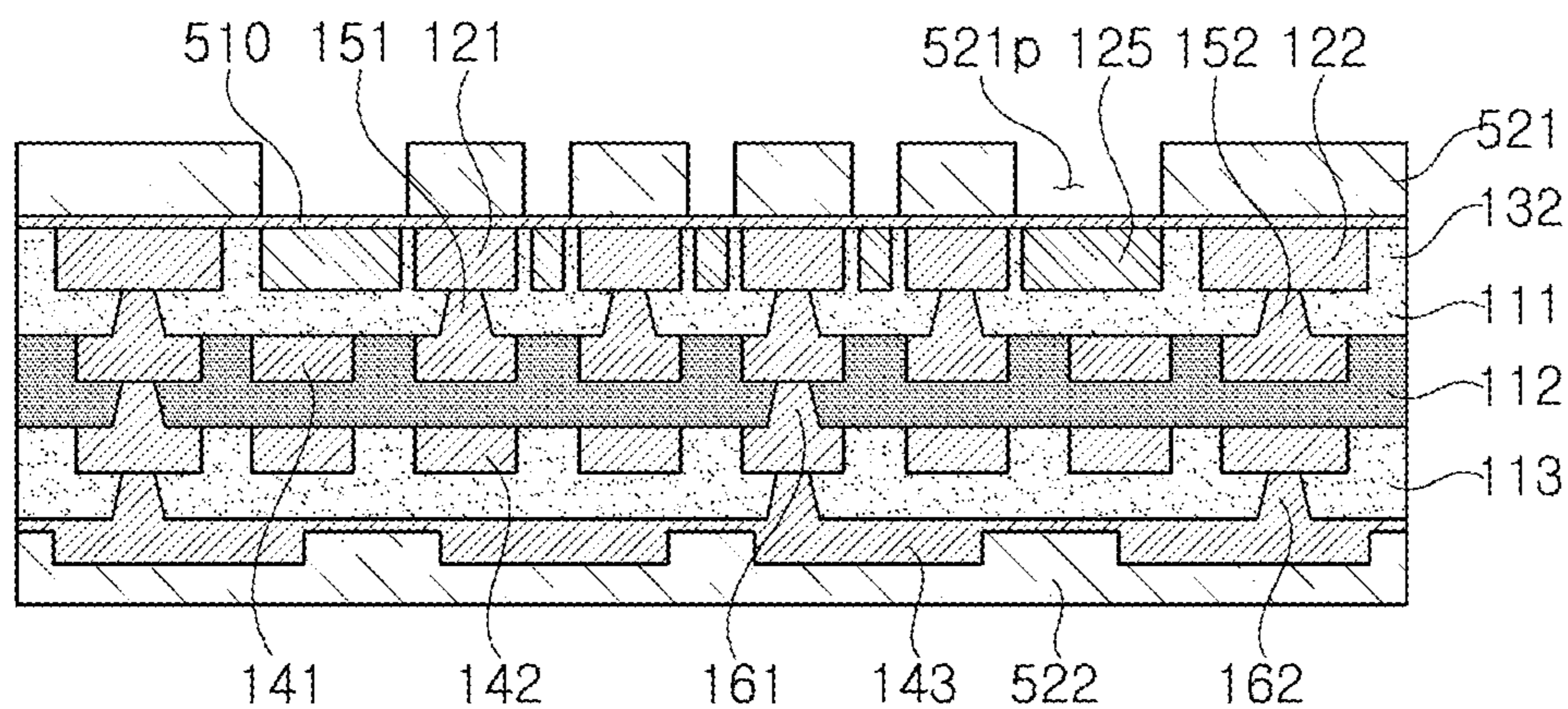


FIG. 13E

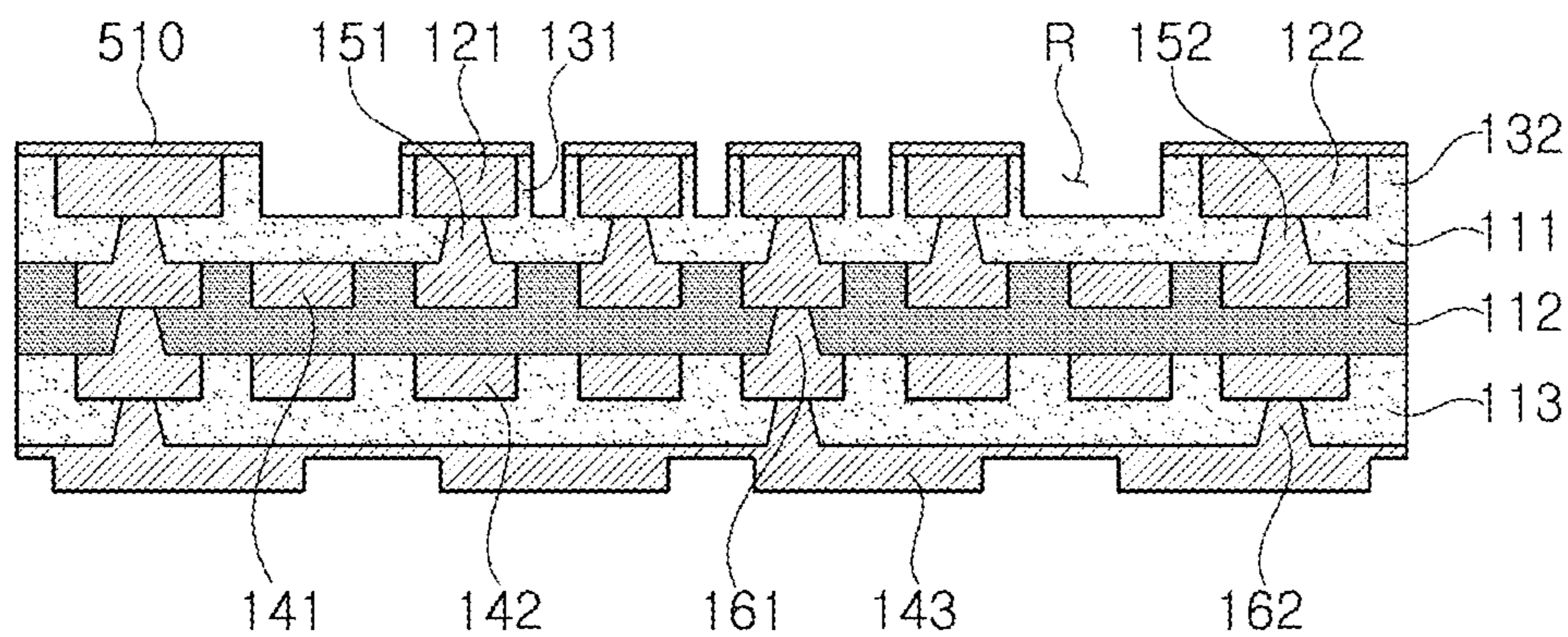


FIG. 13F

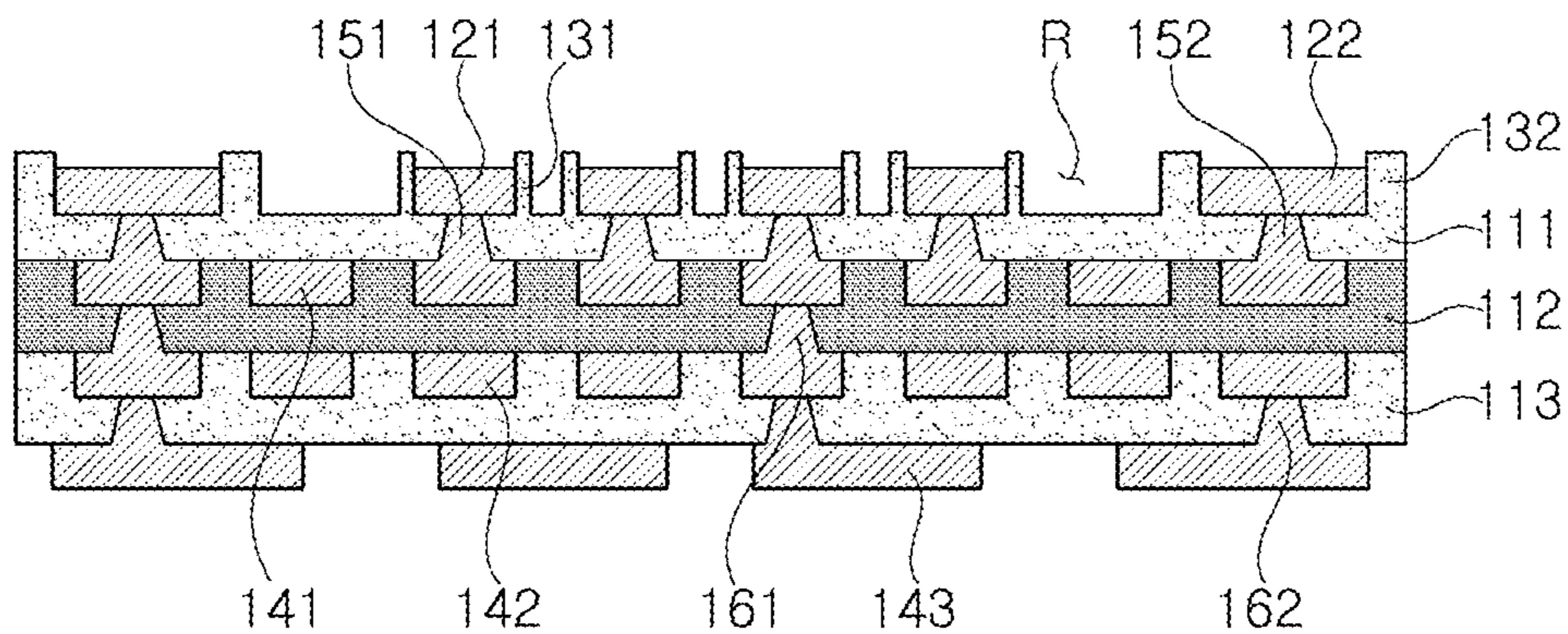


FIG. 13G

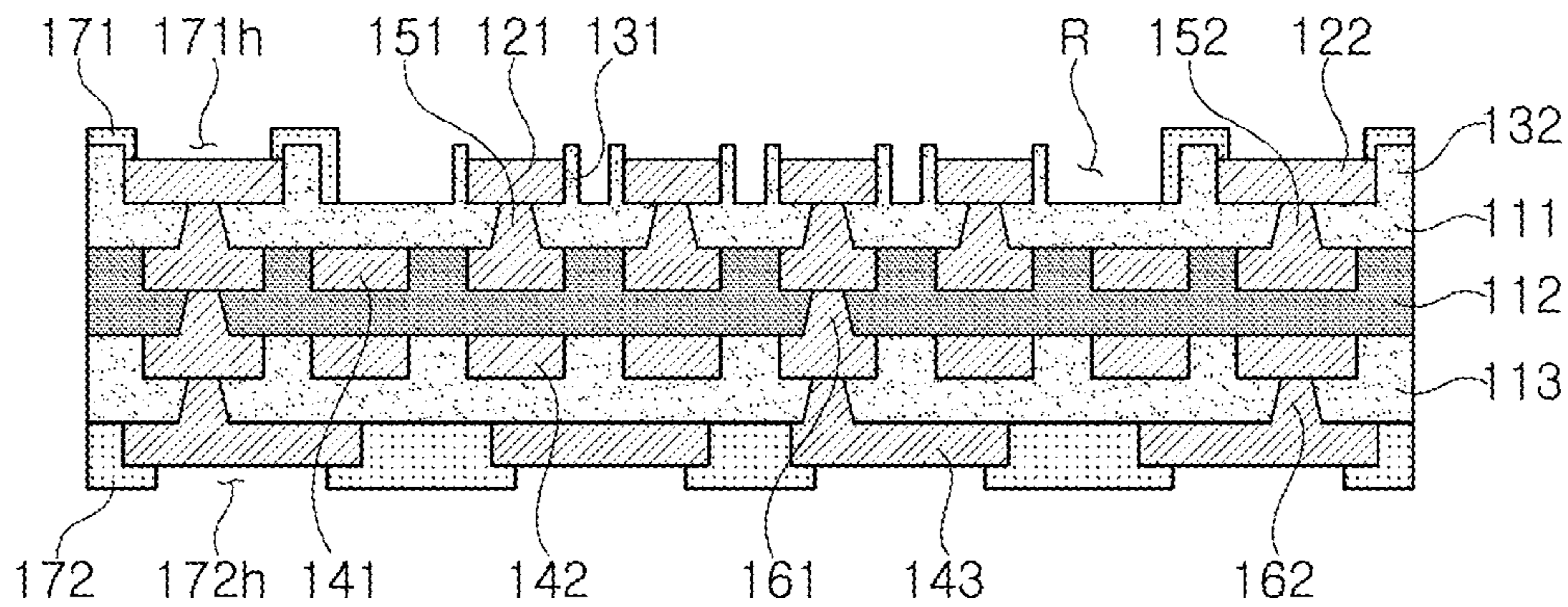


FIG. 13H

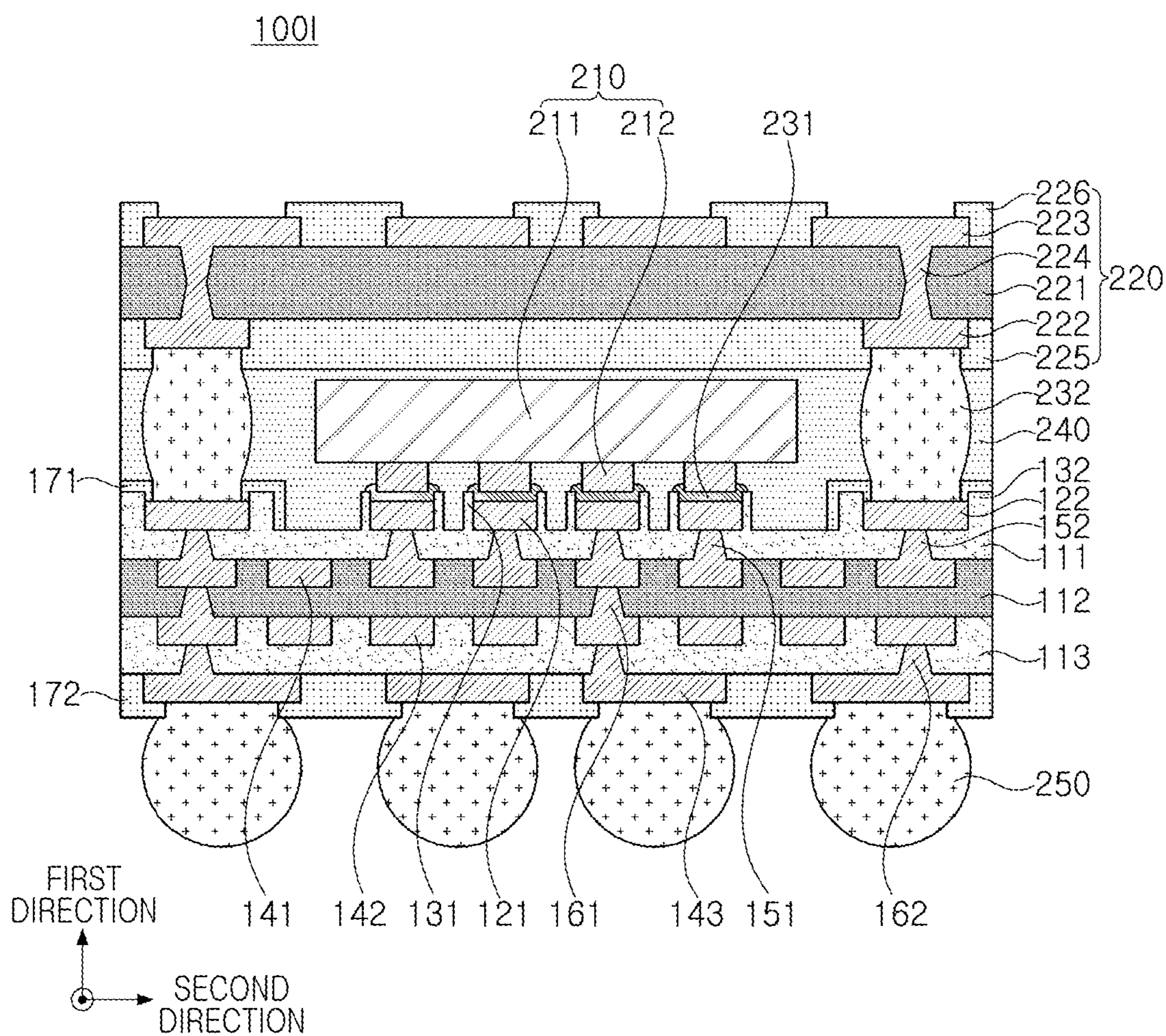


FIG. 14

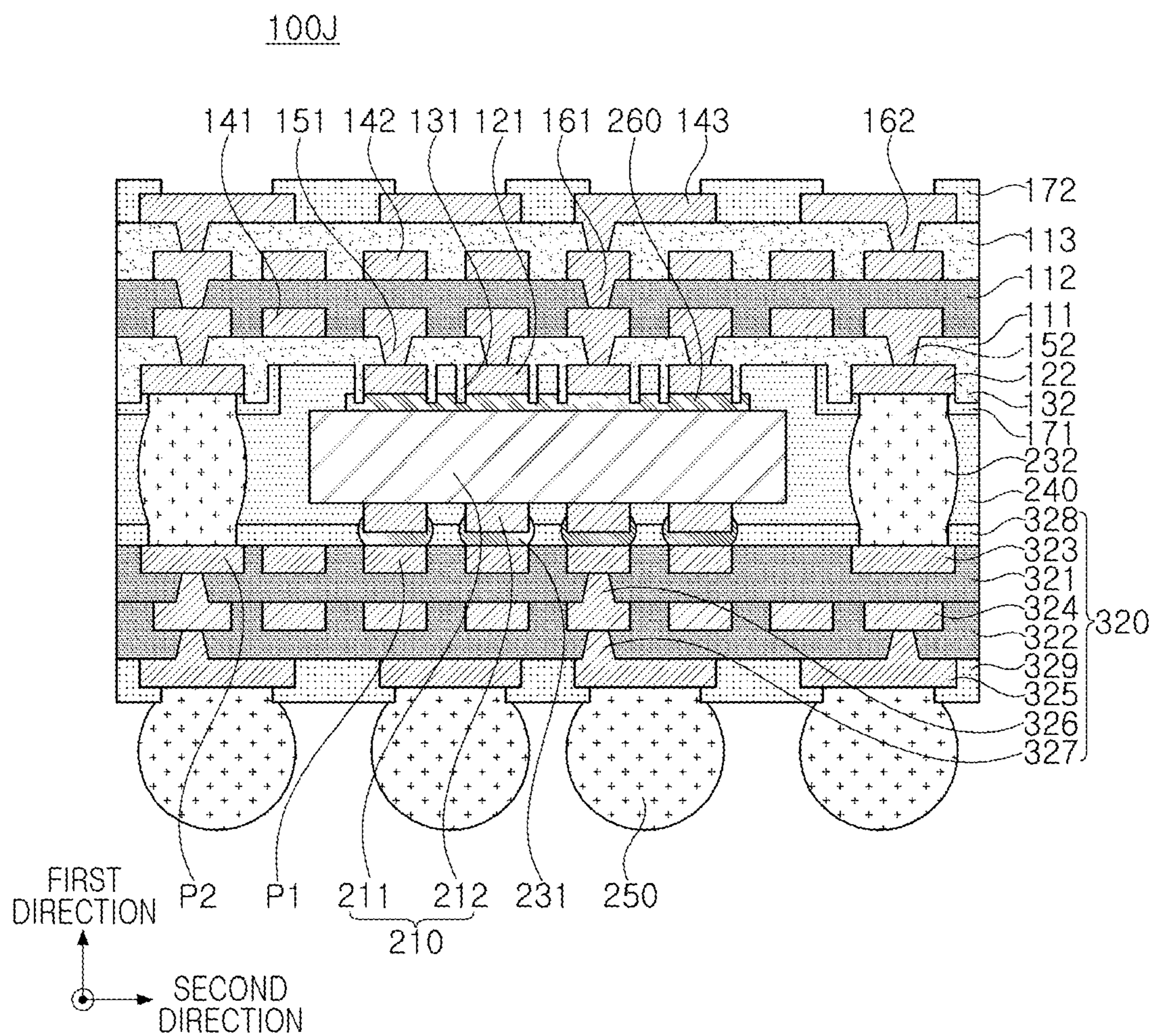


FIG. 15

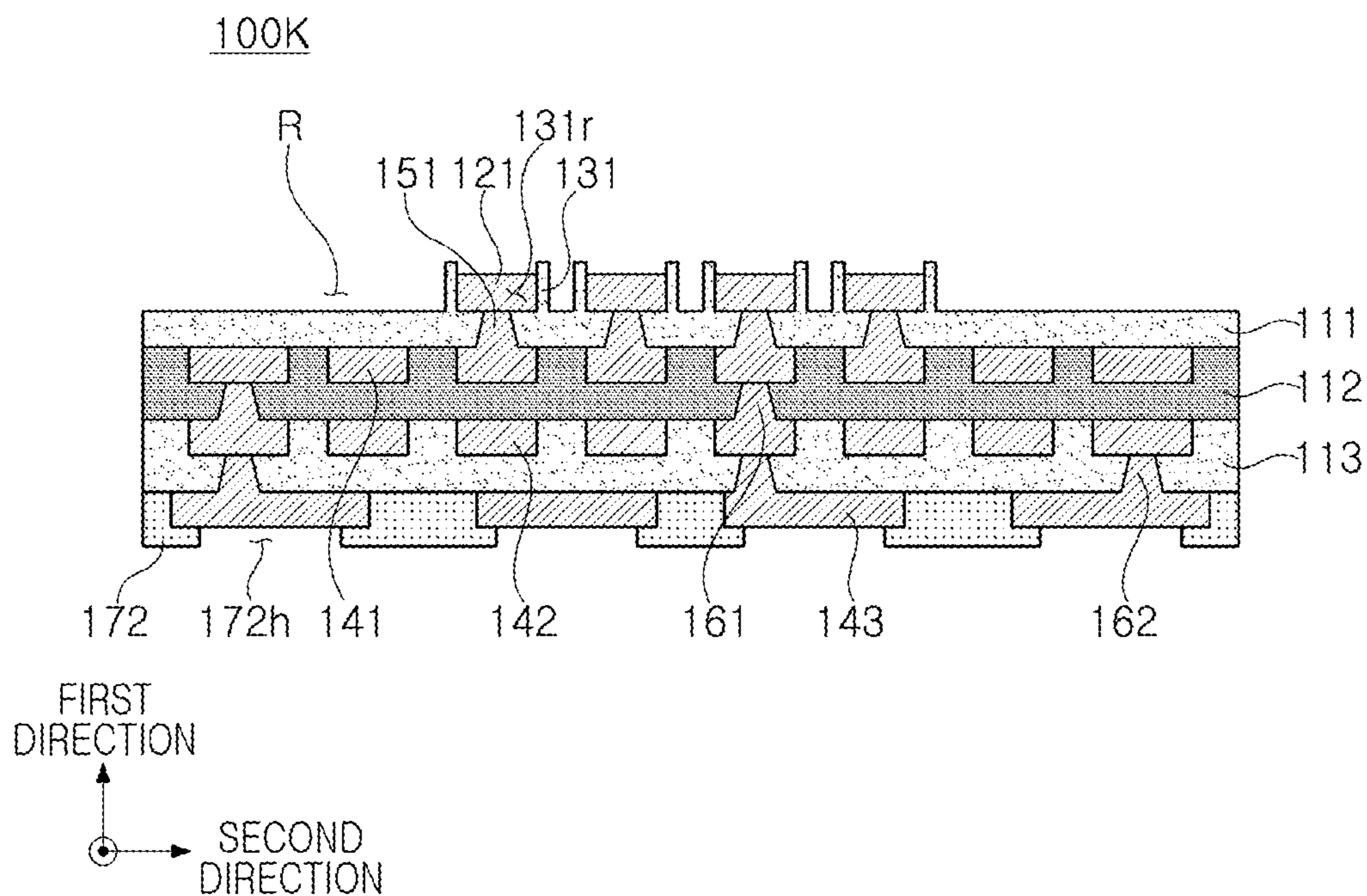


FIG. 16

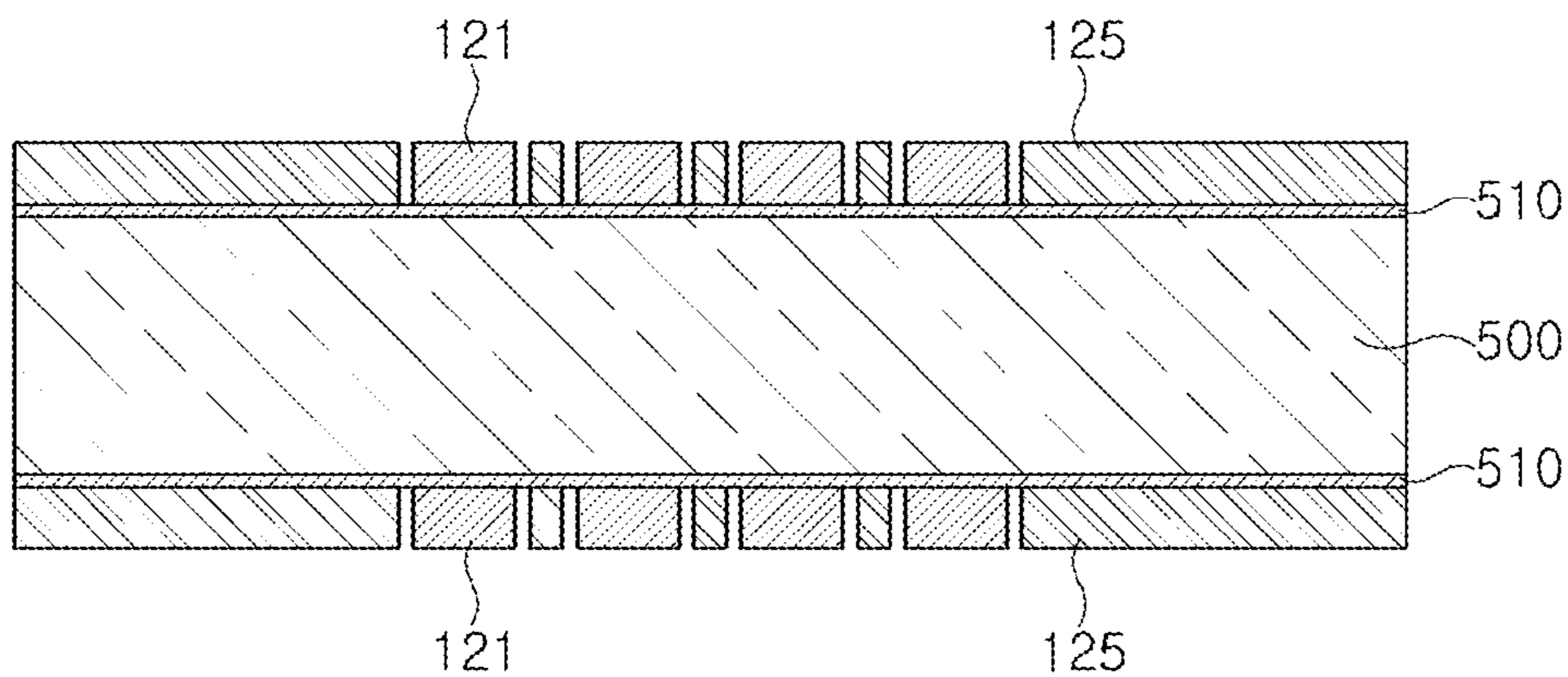


FIG. 17A

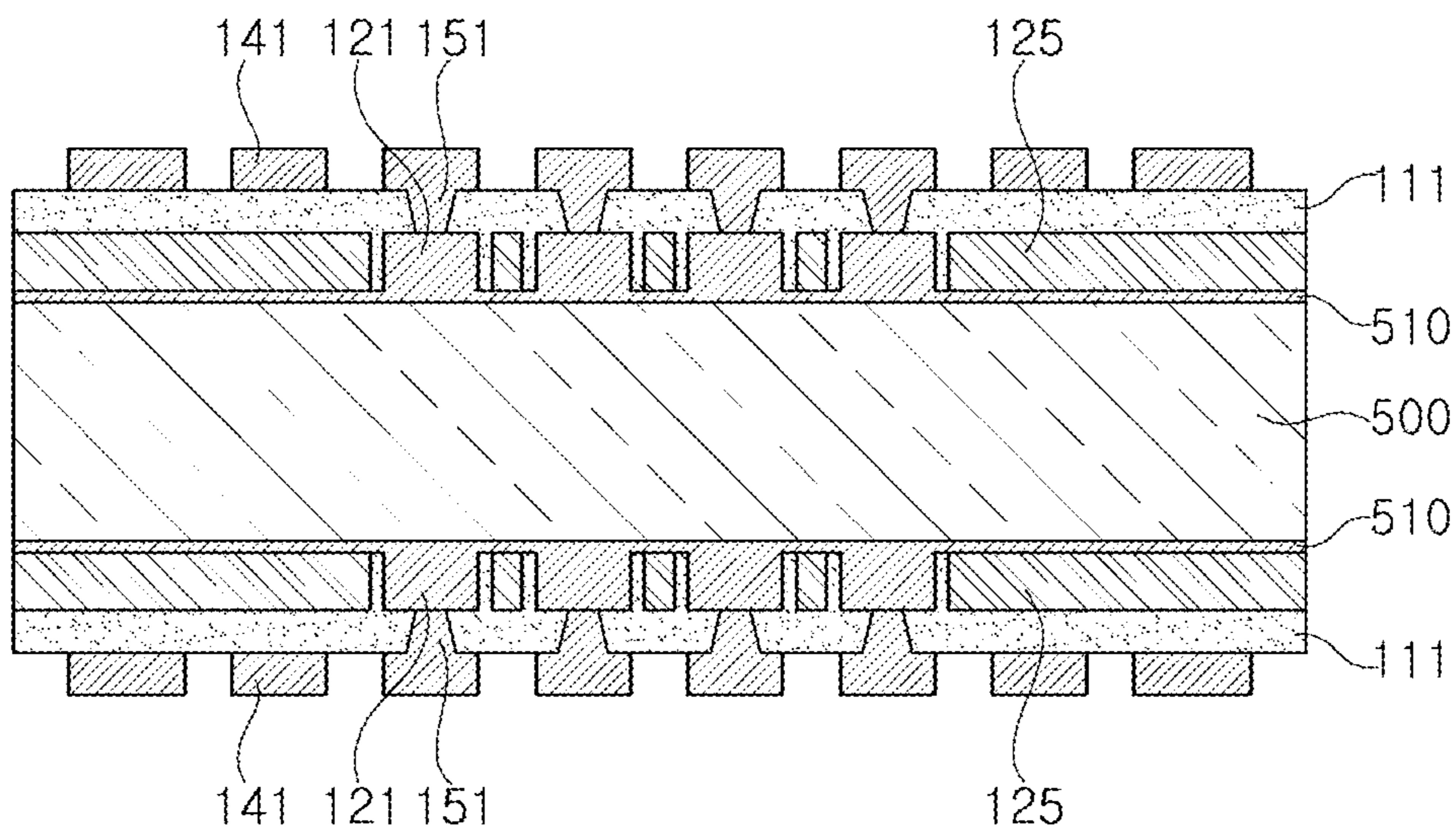


FIG. 17B

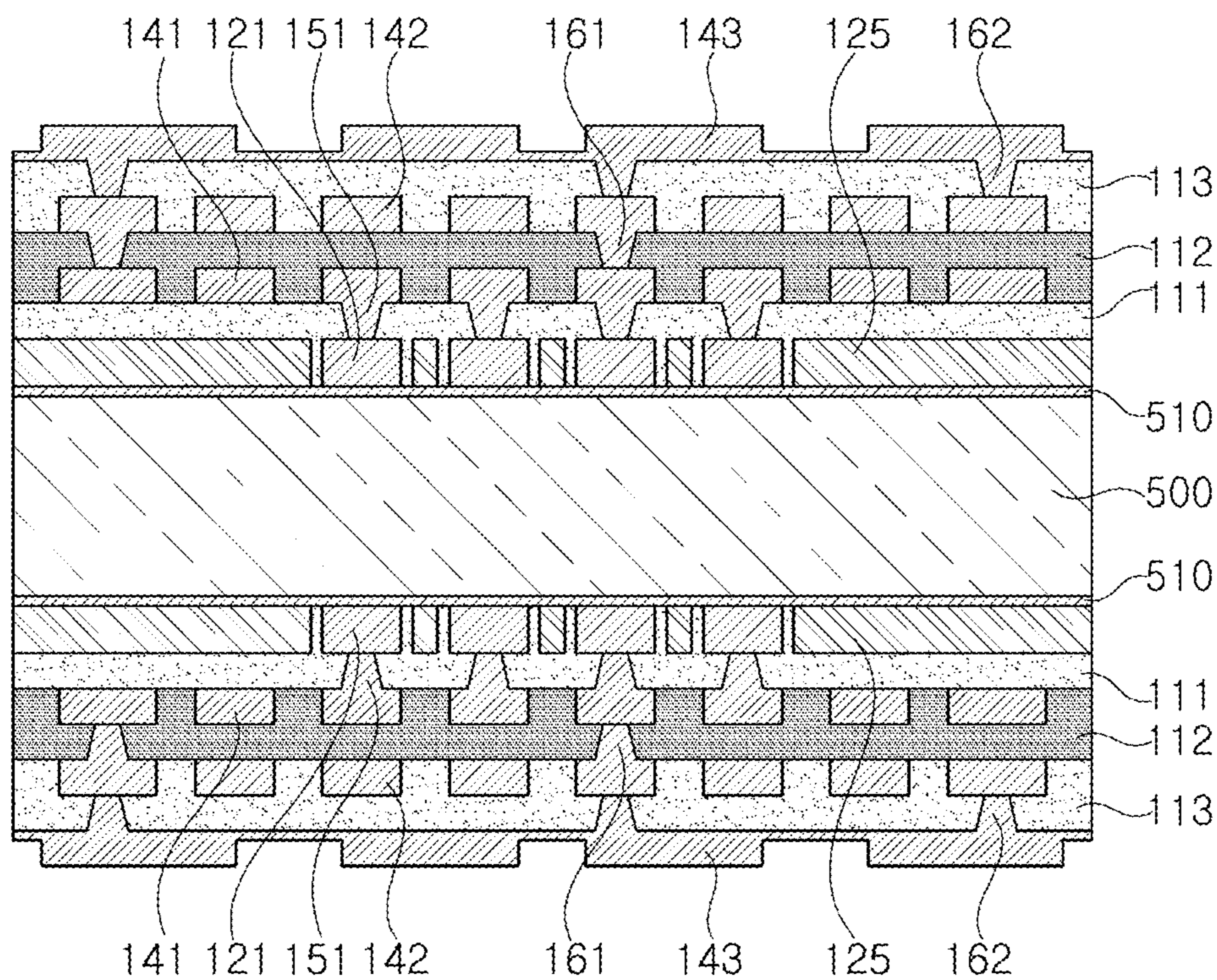


FIG. 17C

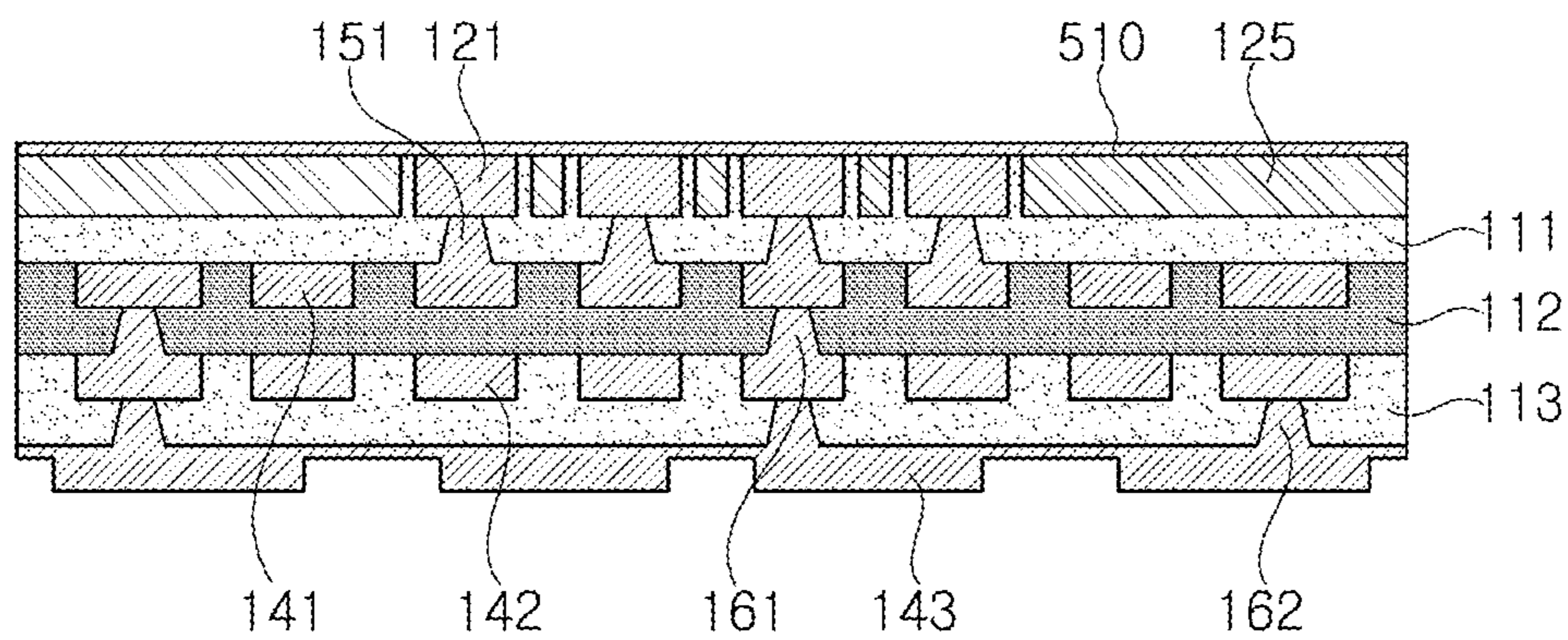


FIG. 17D

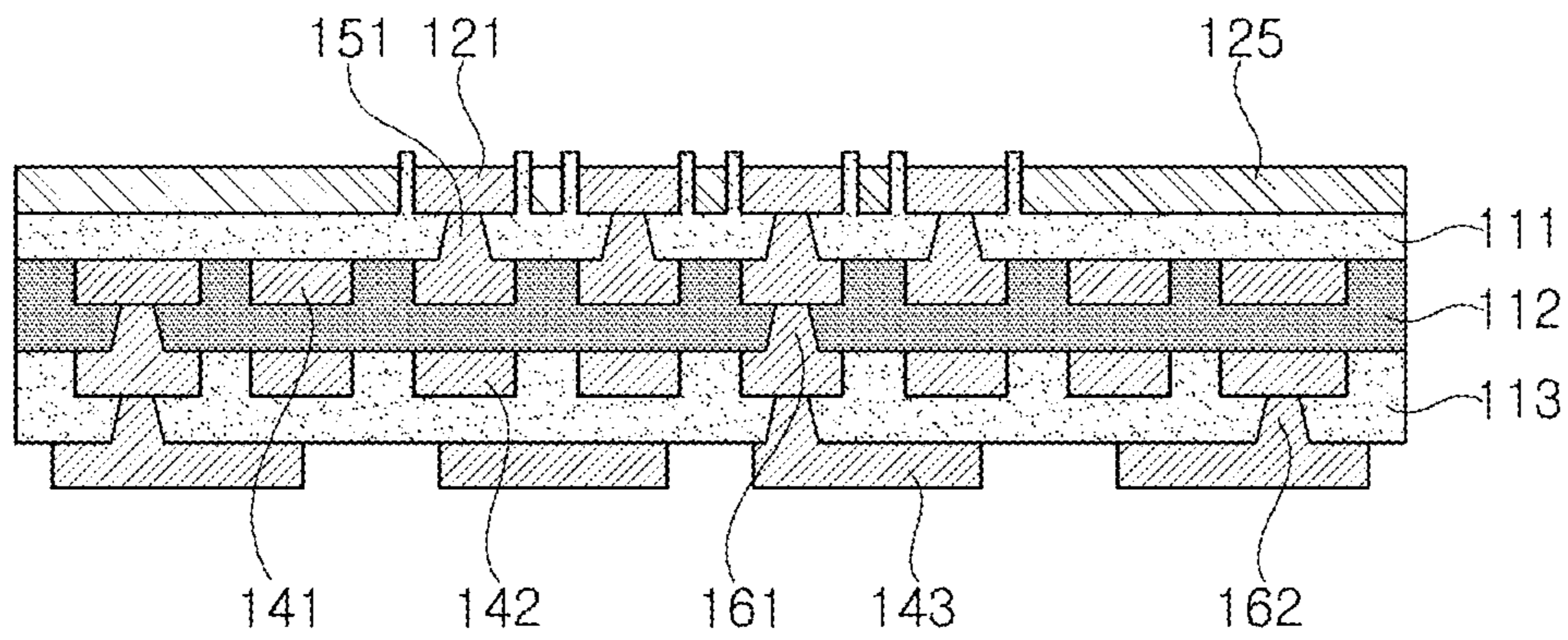


FIG. 17E

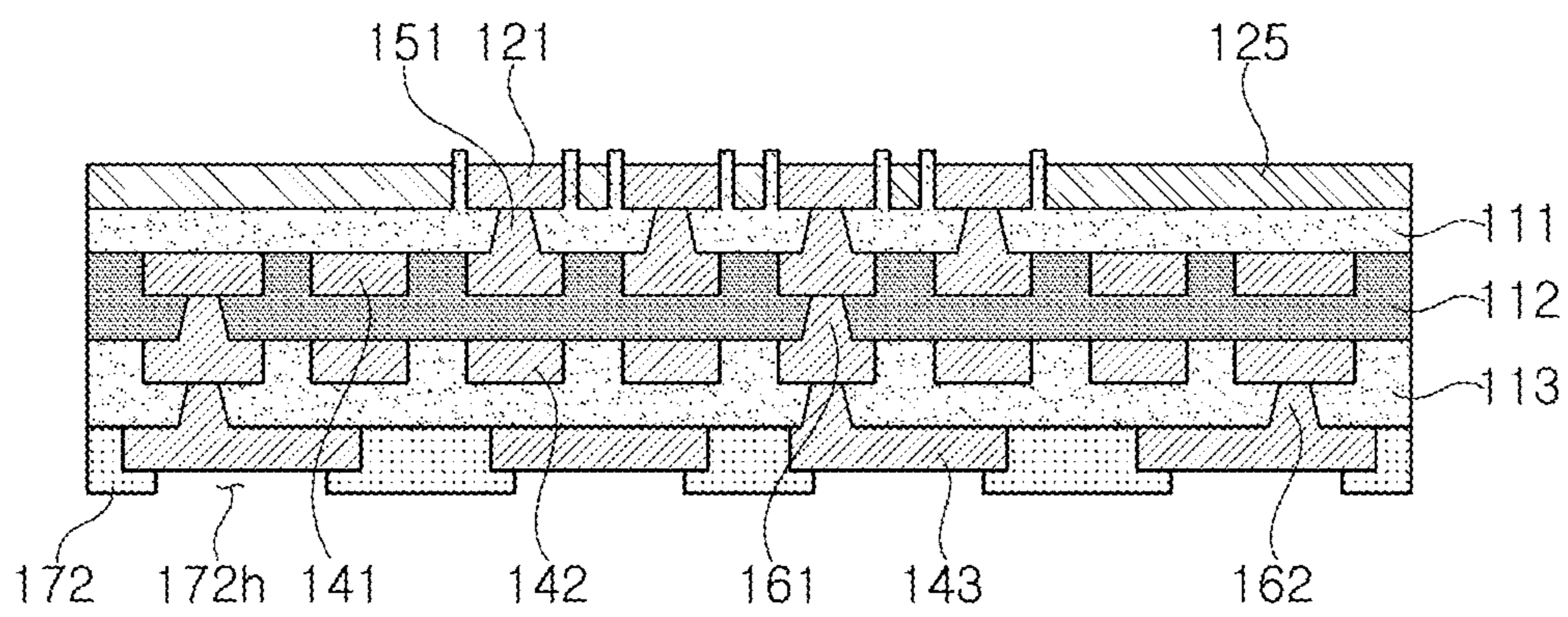


FIG. 17F

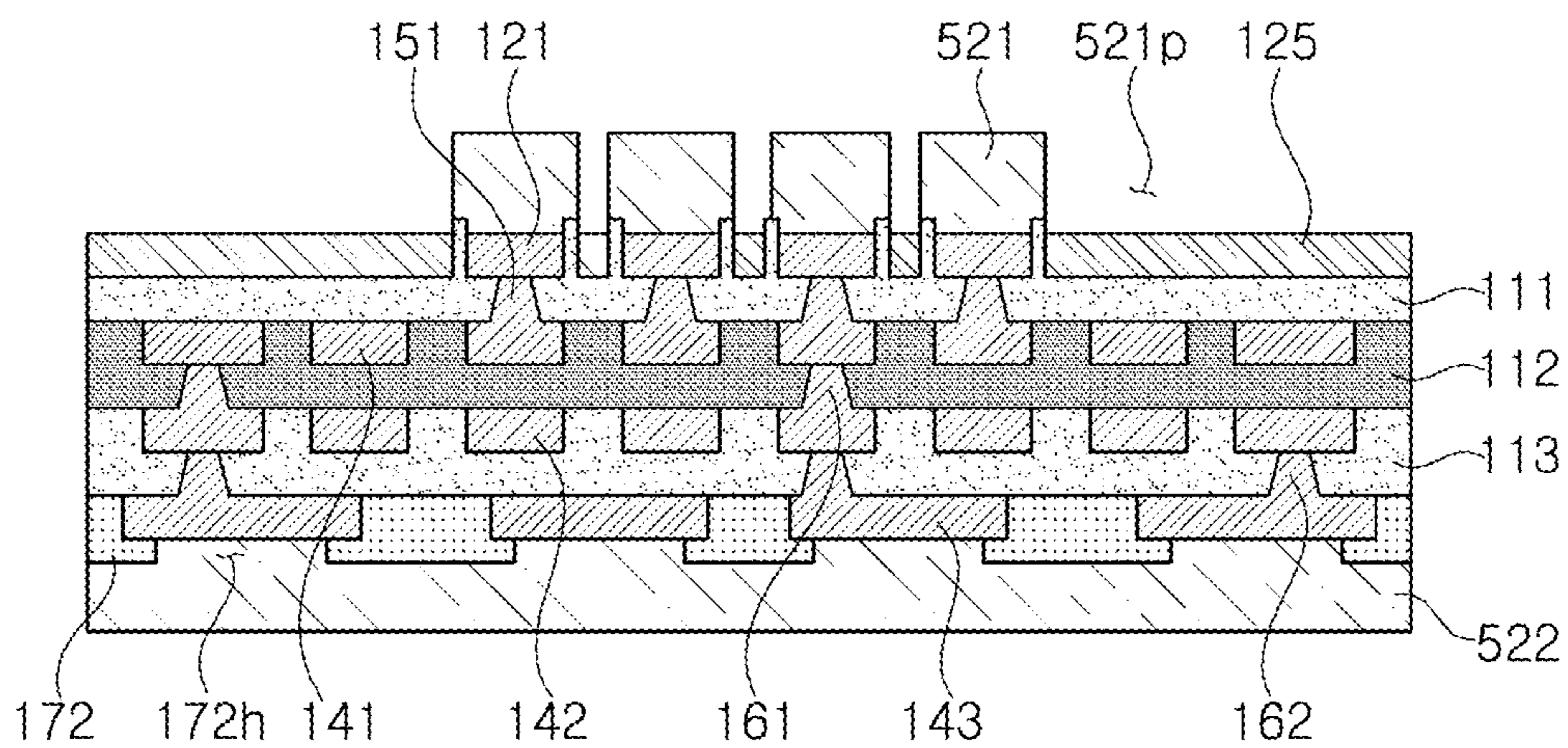


FIG. 17G

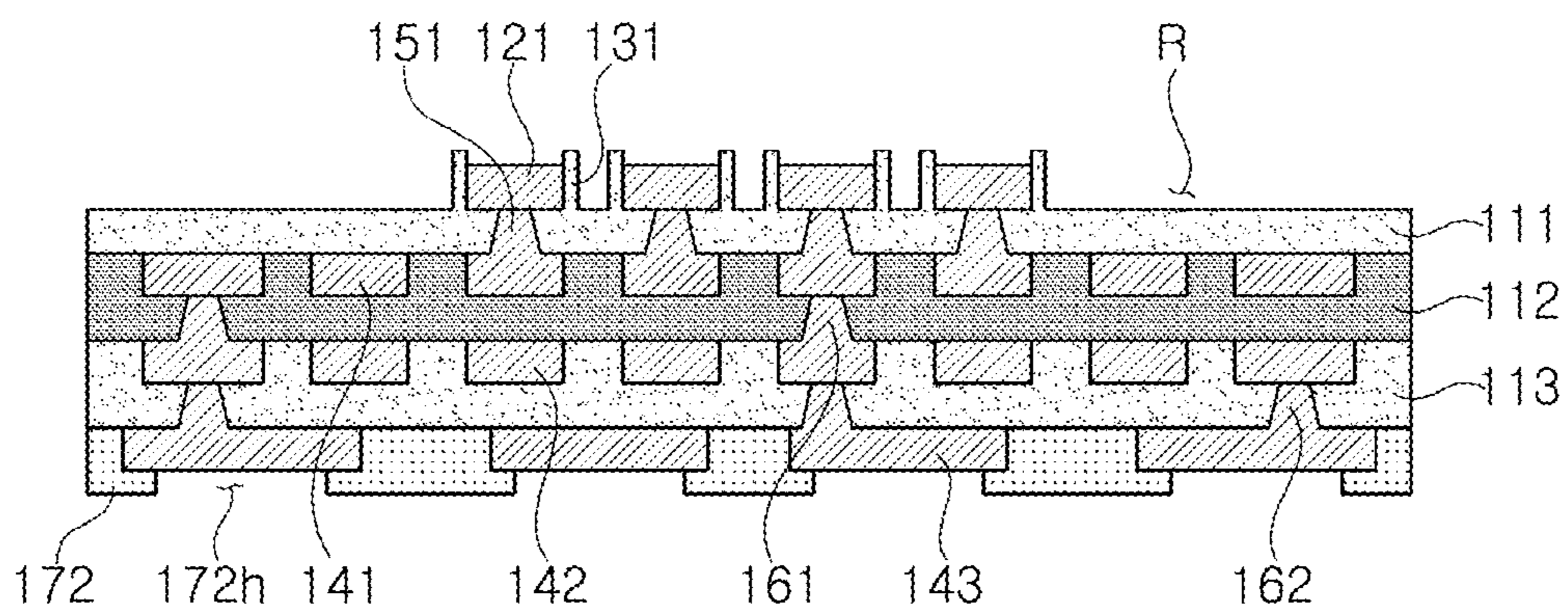


FIG. 17H

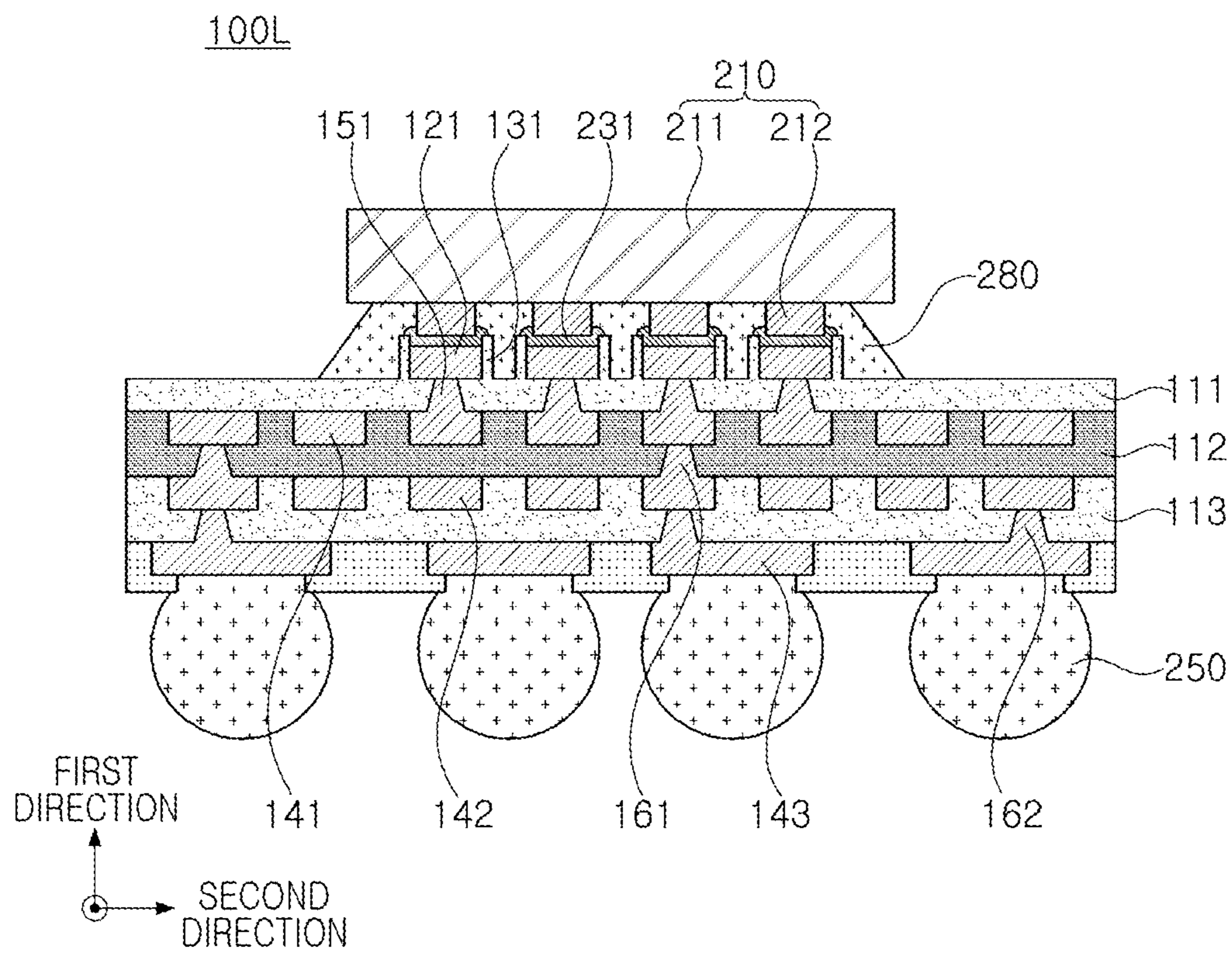


FIG. 18

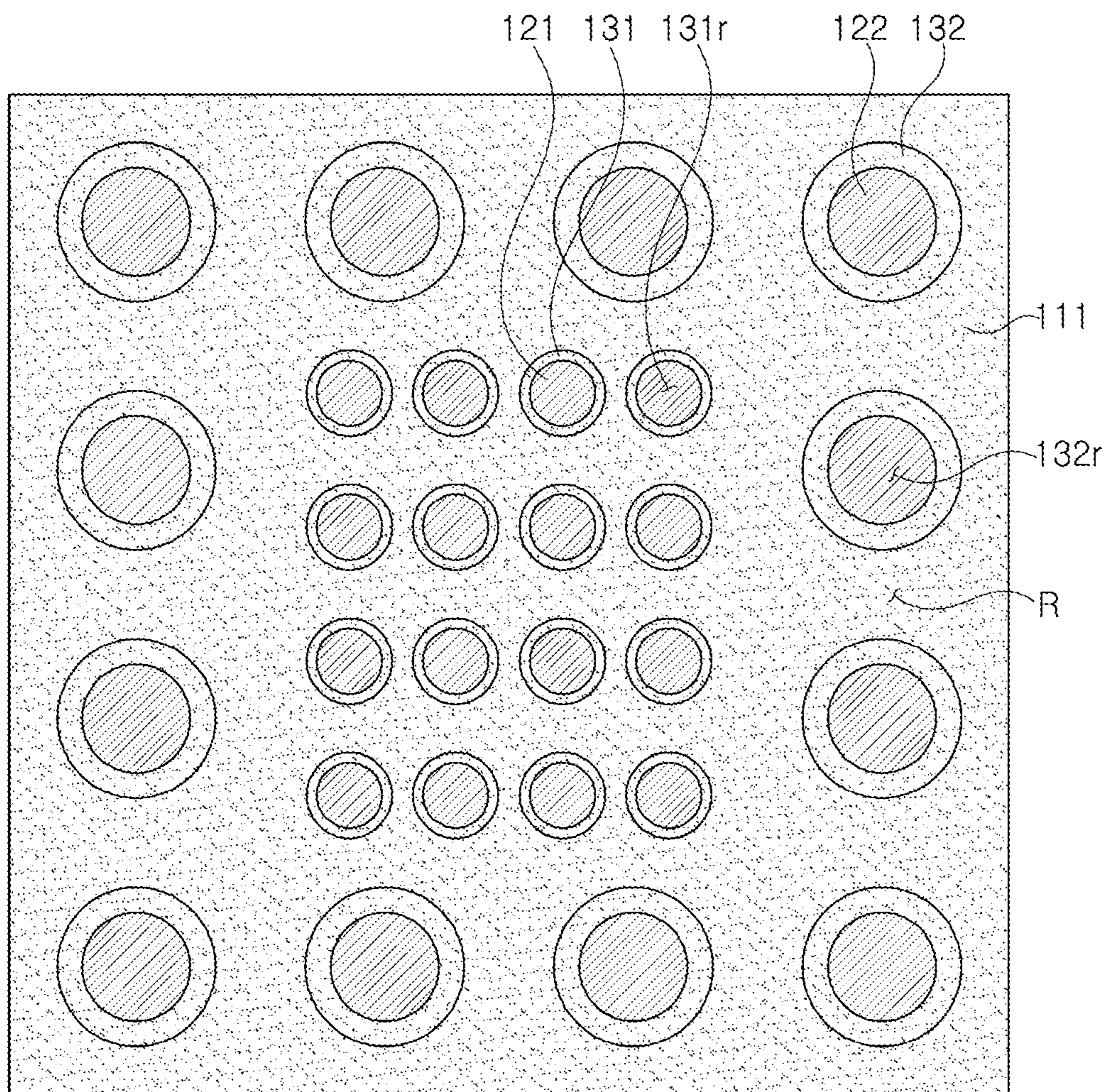


FIG. 19

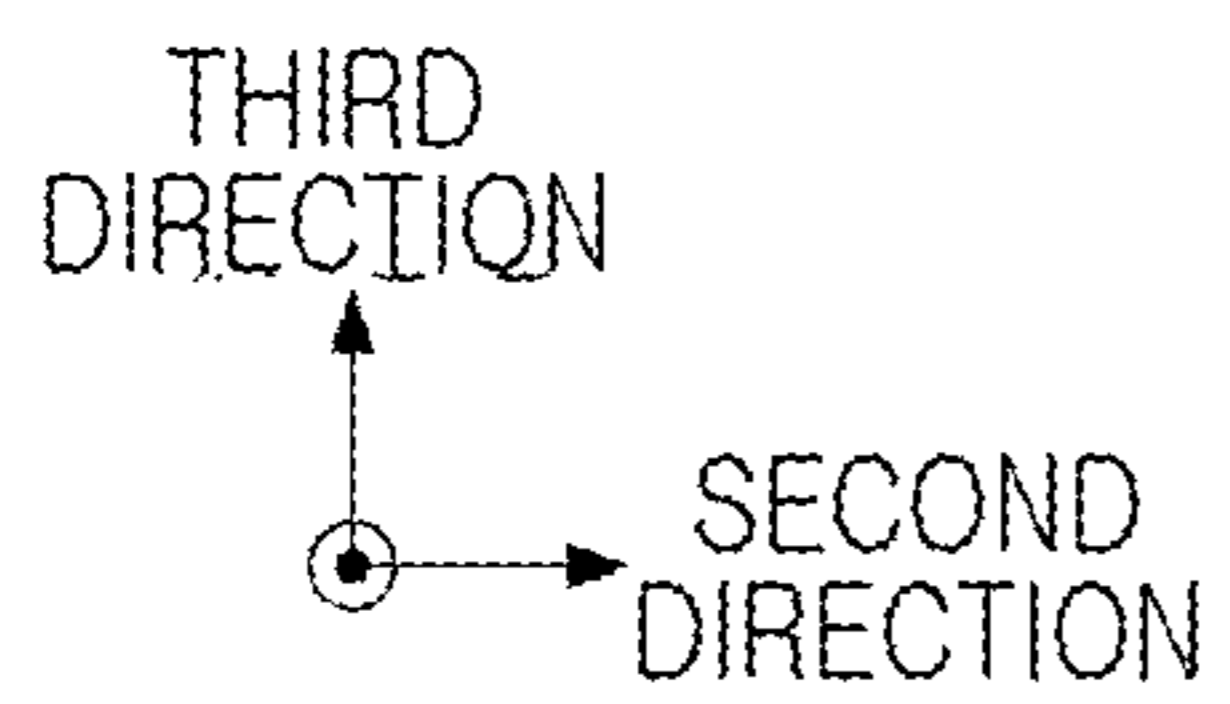
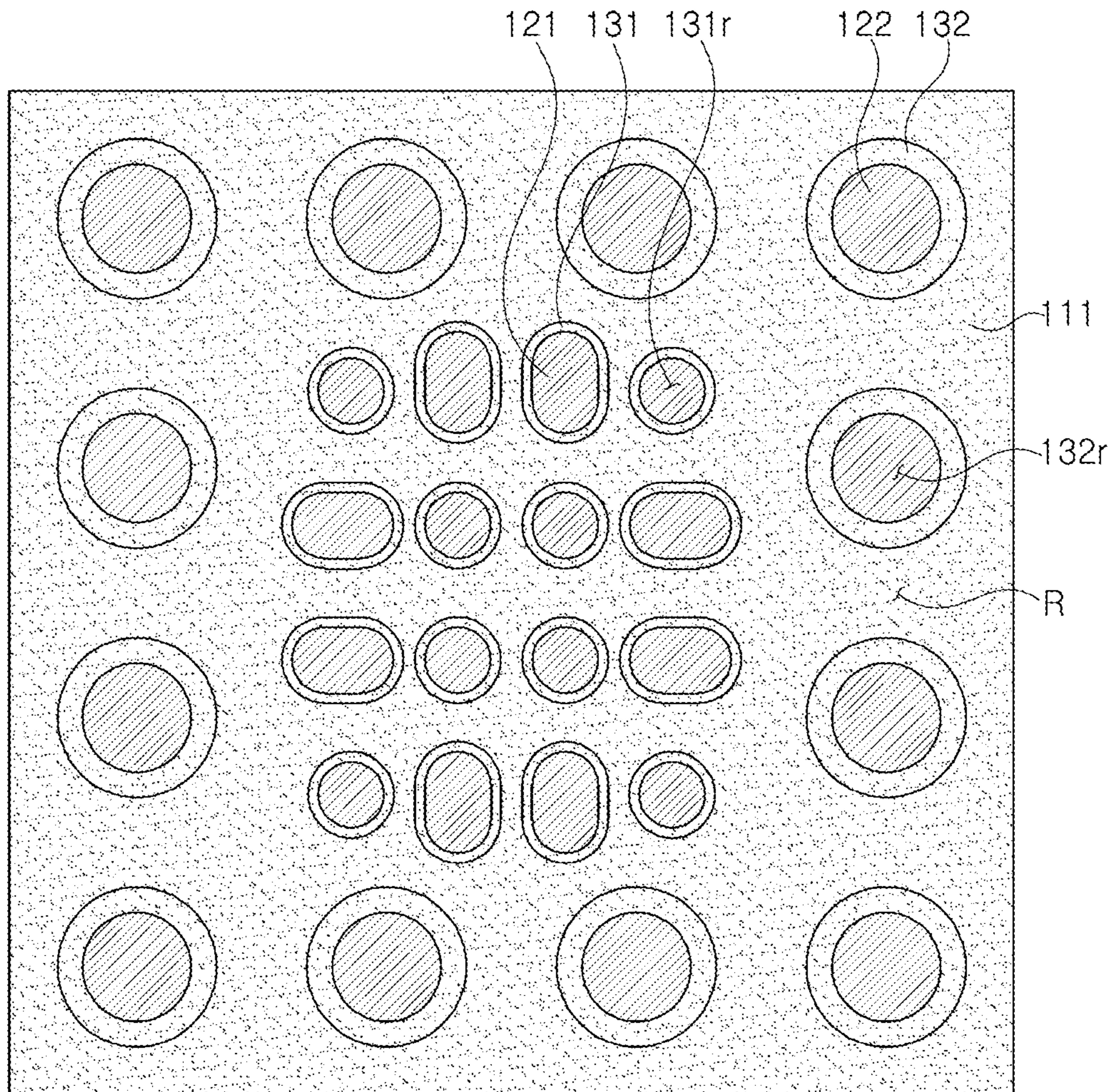


FIG. 20

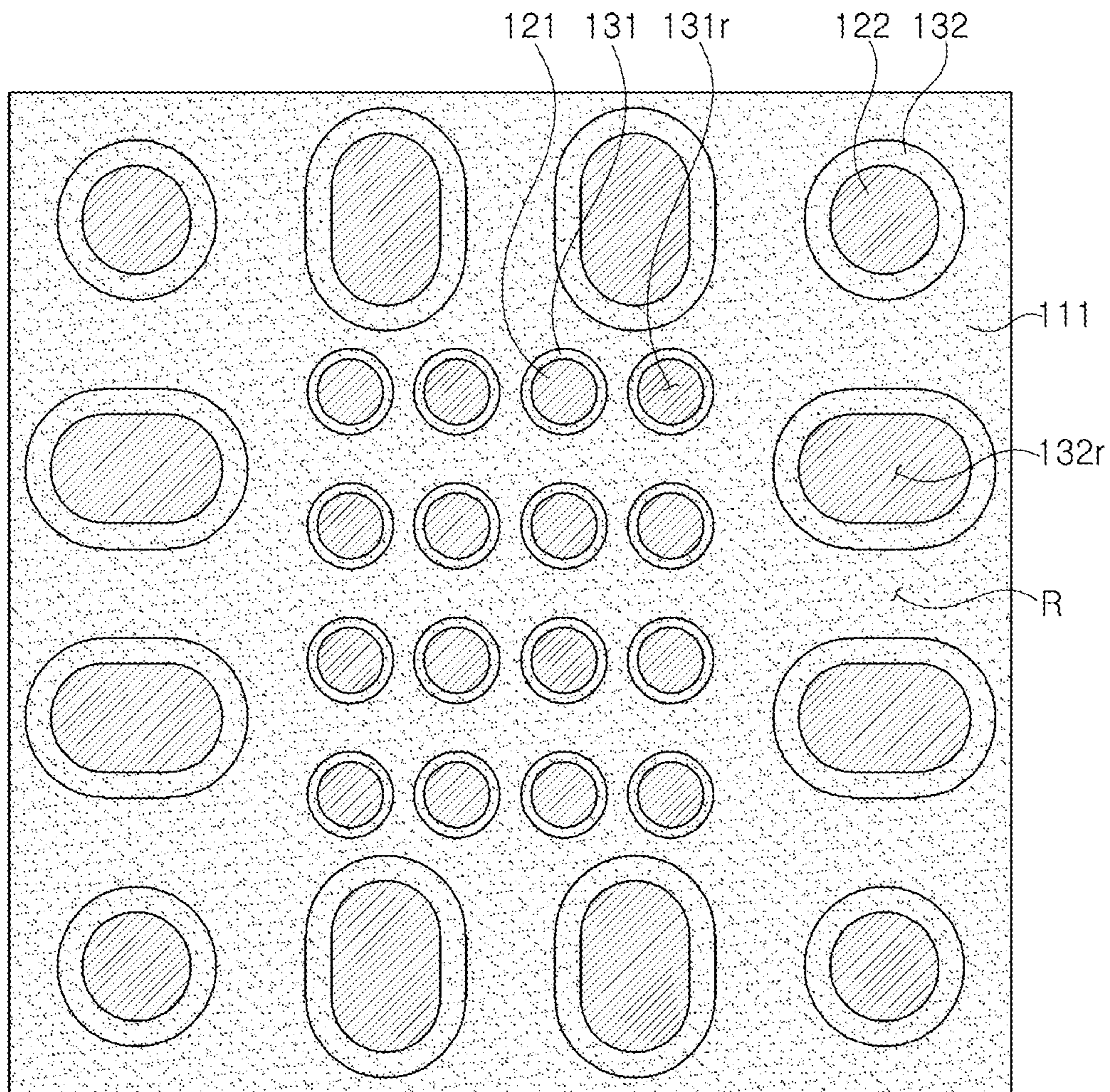


FIG. 21

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

This application claims benefit of priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2021-0165240 filed on Nov. 26, 2021 in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a printed circuit board, and more particularly, to a printed circuit board in which an electronic component may be mounted and/or embedded, and a method of manufacturing the same.

BACKGROUND

In general, a high-performance semiconductor die has used a flip-chip mounting manner for high-density mounting. In this case, in accordance with miniaturization and performance improvements of semiconductors, an interval between connection terminals for flip-chip mounting has also been continuously decreased. Accordingly, an opening size and precision of a solder resist of a board, the degree of difficulty in forming solder bumps, the degree of difficulty of a bridge short-circuit in solder bonding of the semiconductor die, and the like, has continuously increased.

SUMMARY

An aspect of the present disclosure may provide a printed circuit board capable of being easily manufactured, and a method of manufacturing the same.

An aspect of the present disclosure may also provide a printed circuit board in which a bridge short-circuit risk may be decreased, and a method of manufacturing the same.

An aspect of the present disclosure may also provide a printed circuit board in which reliability may be provided, and a method of manufacturing the same.

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a printed circuit board in which a structure in which side surfaces of pads provided for mounting a flip-chip die are surrounded by insulating walls is formed, such that a bridge short-circuit risk or the like is decreased at the time of assembling the flip-chip die and reliability is improved may be provided.

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a printed circuit board may include: an insulating layer; a plurality of pads disposed on the insulating layer; and a plurality of insulating walls disposed on the insulating layer and cover side surfaces of the plurality of pads, respectively, but are not disposed on upper surfaces of the plurality of pads. The plurality of insulating walls are disposed to be spaced apart from each other on the first insulating layer.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a printed circuit board may include: a plurality of pads; and an insulating layer covering a lower surface and a side surface of each of the plurality of pads and having a recess disposed between at least a portion of the plurality of pads. An upper surface of the insulating layer is disposed on substantially the same level as an upper surface of each of the plurality of pads or is disposed on a level above the upper surface of each of the plurality of pads.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a method of manufacturing a printed circuit board may include: forming a plurality of pads and conductive patterns on a carrier substrate; forming an insulating layer on the carrier substrate, the insulating layer embedding at least portions of each of the plurality of pads and the conductive patterns therein; removing the carrier substrate; and forming a recess in the insulating layer by removing the conductive patterns.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a printed circuit board may include: an insulating layer including a plurality of rings spaced apart from each other and protruding from a surface of the insulating layer; and a plurality of pads respectively disposed in the plurality of rings.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a method of manufacturing a printed circuit board may include forming pads and conductive patterns spaced apart from each other on a carrier substrate; forming an insulating layer on the carrier substrate to fill spaces between the pads and the conductive patterns and covering the pads and the conductive patterns; removing the carrier substrate; and removing the conductive patterns so as to form a plurality of ring provided by the insulating layer which the pads are respectively disposed in.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features, and advantages of the present disclosure will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an example of an electronic device system;

FIG. 2 is a schematic perspective view illustrating an example of an electronic device;

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating an example of a printed circuit board;

FIG. 4 is a schematic plan view illustrating the printed circuit board of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board;

FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board;

FIG. 7 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board;

FIG. 8 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board;

FIGS. 9A to 9H are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating an example of processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. 8;

FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. 8;

FIG. 12 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board;

FIGS. 13A to 13H are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating an example of processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. 12;

FIG. 14 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. 12;

FIG. 15 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. 12;

FIG. 16 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board;

FIGS. 17A to 17H are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating an example of processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. 16;

FIG. 18 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. 16; and

FIGS. 19 to 22 are schematic plan views illustrating various shapes of a plurality of pads and a plurality of insulating walls.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments in the present disclosure will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the accompanying drawings, shapes, sizes, and the like, of components may be exaggerated or shortened for clarity.

Herein, a lower side, a lower portion, a lower surface, and the like, are used to refer to a downward direction in relation to cross sections of the drawings for convenience, while an upper side, an upper portion, an upper surface, and the like, are used to refer to an opposite direction to the downward direction. However, these directions are defined for convenience of explanation, and the claims are not particularly limited by the directions defined as described above, and concepts of upper and lower portions may be exchanged with each other.

The meaning of a “connection” of a component to another component in the description conceptually includes an indirect connection through an adhesive layer as well as a direct connection between two components. In addition, “electrically connected” conceptually includes a physical connection and a physical disconnection. It may be understood that when an element is referred to with terms such as “first” and “second”, the element is not limited thereby. They may be used only for a purpose of distinguishing the element from the other elements, and may not limit the sequence or importance of the elements. In some cases, a first element may be referred to as a second element without departing from the scope of the claims set forth herein. Similarly, a second element may also be referred to as a first element.

The term “an exemplary embodiment” used herein does not refer to the same exemplary embodiment, and is provided to emphasize a particular feature or characteristic different from that of another exemplary embodiment. However, exemplary embodiments provided herein are considered to be able to be implemented by being combined in whole or in part one with one another. For example, one element described in a particular exemplary embodiment, even if it is not described in another exemplary embodiment, may be understood as a description related to another exemplary embodiment, unless an opposite or contradictory description is provided therein.

Terms used herein are used only in order to describe an exemplary embodiment rather than limiting the present disclosure. In this case, singular forms include plural forms unless interpreted otherwise in context.

Electronic Device

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram illustrating an example of an electronic device system.

Referring to FIG. 1, an electronic device 1000 may accommodate a mainboard 1010 therein. The mainboard 1010 may include chip related components 1020, network related components 1030, other components 1040, and the like, physically or electrically connected thereto. These

components may be connected to others to be described below to form various signal lines 1090.

The chip related components 1020 may include a memory chip such as a volatile memory (for example, a dynamic random access memory (DRAM)), a non-volatile memory (for example, a read only memory (ROM)), a flash memory, or the like; an application processor chip such as a central processor (for example, a central processing unit (CPU)), a graphics processor (for example, a graphics processing unit (GPU)), a digital signal processor, a cryptographic processor, a microprocessor, a microcontroller, or the like; and a logic chip such as an analog-to-digital (ADC) converter, an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), or the like. However, the chip related components 1020 are not limited thereto, but may also include other types of chip related components. In addition, these chip related components 1020 may be combined with each other. These chip related components 1020 may have a package form including the chips or the electronic components described above.

The network related components 1030 may include protocols such as wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi) (Institute of Electrical And Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 family, or the like), worldwide interoperability for microwave access (WiMAX) (IEEE 802.16 family, or the like), IEEE 802.20, long term evolution (LTE), evolution data only (Ev-DO), high speed packet access+ (HSPA+), high speed downlink packet access+ (HSDPA+), high speed uplink packet access+ (HSUPA+), enhanced data GSM environment (EDGE), global system for mobile communications (GSM), global positioning system (GPS), general packet radio service (GPRS), code division multiple access (CDMA), time division multiple access (TDMA), digital enhanced cordless telecommunications (DECT), Bluetooth, 3G, 4G, and 5G protocols, and any other wireless and wired protocols, designated after the abovementioned protocols. However, the network related components 1030 are not limited thereto, and may also include a variety of other wireless or wired standards or protocols. In addition, the network related components 1030 may be combined with each other, together with the chip related components 1020 described above.

Other components 1040 may include a high frequency inductor, a ferrite inductor, a power inductor, ferrite beads, a low temperature co-fired ceramic (LTCC), an electromagnetic interference (EMI) filter, a multilayer ceramic capacitor (MLCC), or the like. However, these other components 1040 are not limited thereto, but may also include chip component types of passive components used for various other purposes, or the like. In addition, other components 1040 may be combined with each other, together with the chip related components 1020 or the network related components 1030 described above.

Depending on a type of the electronic device 1000, the electronic device 1000 may include other components that may or may not be physically or electrically connected to the mainboard 1010. These other electronic components may include, for example, a camera 1050, an antenna 1060, a display 1070, a battery 1080, or the like. These other electronic components are not limited thereto, and may be an audio codec, a video codec, a power amplifier, a compass, an accelerometer, a gyroscope, a speaker, a mass storage unit (for example, a hard disk drive), a compact disk (CD) drive, a digital versatile disk (DVD) drive, or the like. These other electronic components may also include other electronic components used for various purposes depending on a type of electronic device 1000, or the like.

5

The electronic device **1000** may be a smartphone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a digital video camera, a digital still camera, a network system, a computer, a monitor, a tablet PC, a laptop PC, a netbook PC, a television, a video game machine, a smartwatch, an automotive component, or the like. However, the electronic device **1000** is not limited thereto, but may be any other electronic device processing data.

FIG. 2 is a schematic perspective view illustrating an example of an electronic device.

Referring to FIG. 2, an electronic device may be, for example, a smartphone **1100**. A motherboard **1110** may be accommodated in the smartphone **1100**, and various components **1120** may be physically or electrically connected to the motherboard **1110**. In addition, other components that may or may not be physically or electrically connected to the motherboard **1110**, such as a camera module **1130** and/or a speaker **1140**, may be accommodated in the smartphone **1100**. Some of the components **1120** may be the chip related components, for example, a component package **1121**, but are not limited thereto. The component package **1121** may have a form of a printed circuit board on which an electronic component including an active component and/or a passive component are surface-mounted. Alternatively, the component package **1121** may have a form of a printed circuit board in which an active component and/or a passive component are embedded. Meanwhile, the electronic device is not necessarily limited to the smartphone **1100**, but may be other electronic devices as described above.

Printed Circuit Board

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating an example of a printed circuit board.

FIG. 4 is a schematic plan view illustrating the printed circuit board of FIG. 3.

Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, a printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment may include an insulating layer **111**, a plurality of pads **121** disposed on the insulating layer **111**, and a plurality of insulating walls **131** that cover side surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**, respectively, but are not disposed on upper surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**. As a non-restrictive example, the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment may be used as a package substrate on which a flip-chip die is to be mounted, and the plurality of pads **121** may be provided as bumps for mounting the flip-chip die.

Herein, “insulating wall” may be used as a term distinguished from “insulating layer”. For example, the insulating layer may simply refer to a layer having insulating properties regardless of its shape. On the other hand, the insulating wall may refer to an insulating layer having a shape for surrounding at least a part of a side surface of a certain target component. That is, the insulating layer may have a more comprehensive meaning than the insulating wall, and the insulating wall may have a more subordinate meaning than the insulating layer. That is, if necessary, the insulating layer may include the insulating wall. In this respect, in cross section and/or in plan view, the insulating wall may have a smaller area than the insulating layer. In addition, a plurality of insulating walls may exist on the same level, and in this case, respective insulating walls may exist independently of each other on the same level.

Herein, cross section may refer to a cross-sectional shape of a target when the target is vertically cut in first and second directions, a cross-sectional shape of the target when the target is vertically cut in first and third directions, or a cross-sectional shape of the target when the target is viewed from side.

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Herein, plan view may refer to a shape of the target in plan view when the target is horizontally cut in the second and third directions or a shape of the target in plan view when the target is viewed from the top or the bottom.

Herein, a first direction may refer to a stacked direction or a thickness direction, a second direction may refer to a width direction, and a third direction may refer to a length direction.

Meanwhile, as described above, in general, the high-performance semiconductor die has used the flip-chip mounting manner for high-density mounting. In this case, in accordance with miniaturization and performance improvement of semiconductors, an interval between connection terminals for flip-chip mounting has also continuously decreased. Accordingly, an opening size and its precision of a solder resist of a board, the degree of difficulty in forming solder bumps, the degree of difficulty of a bridge short-circuit in solder bonding of the semiconductor die, and the like, has continuously increased.

In this regard, in order to make a pitch of flip-chip connection bumps of the board finer, a structure in which a small amount of solder is used by forming copper posts on the board and underfills, non-conductive films (NCFs), non-conductive pastes (NCPs), and the like, are easily applied by securing an interval between the semiconductor die and the board has been studied.

Meanwhile, the board having such copper posts may be manufactured by forming a seed layer on a surface of the board on which the solder resist is formed, using chemical copper plating, sputtering, or the like, performing a photolithography process such as exposure, development, and peeling using a dry film, and then performing an etching process on the seed layer.

However, in this case, there may be a difficulty in securing close adhesion of the seed layer formed on the solder resist in a manufacturing process, and there may be a restriction in a design rule for realizing a fine pitch of the bumps, for example, the necessity to open a fine solder resist, a difficulty in reducing a diameter of the copper posts due to a solder resist size and an exposure matching tolerance of the copper posts, and a bridge short-circuit risk or the like at the time of assembling the semiconductor die having the fine pitch of the bumps.

On the other hand, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, a structure in which the side surfaces of the plurality of pads **121** provided for mounting the flip-chip die are approximately surrounded by the plurality of insulating walls **131** may be formed, such that the bridge short-circuit risk or the like at the time of assembling the flip-chip die may be decreased, and reliability may be improved. For example, the structure according to an exemplary embodiment may be basically a structure in which the side surfaces of the plurality of pads **121** provided as the bumps for mounting the flip-chip die are surrounded by the plurality of insulating walls **131**, respectively. Therefore, solders or the like may not be attached to the side surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**, and the bridge short-circuit risk may thus be decreased.

In addition, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, the seed layer does not need to be formed on the solder resist unlike the board having the copper posts, and a solder resist opening of bump connection parts may be changed by a recess formation process, and thus, a restriction in a design rule may also be solved. In addition, the plurality of pads **121** may be formed on a metal layer of a carrier substrate, and resultantly, very excellent height uniformity may be realized. In addition, since a

roughness shape may be transferred from a metal pattern subjected to roughening treatment to a surface of the insulating layer **111** subjected to an etching process in an initial manufacturing operation, the surface of the insulating layer **111** may have high close adhesion with a molding and/or an underfill when the printed circuit board is applied to a package structure later, and may realize high reliability. In addition, roughening treatment may also be performed on the plurality of insulating walls **131**, and stable close adhesion may thus be secured.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of insulating walls **131** may cover the side surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**, respectively, but may not be disposed on the upper surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**. In this respect, each of the plurality of insulating walls **131** may be in direct contact with the side surface of each of the plurality of pads **121**, but may be spaced apart from the upper surface of each of the plurality of pads **121**. Accordingly, connection terminals of the flip-chip die may be more stably put on the pads **121** in mounting the flip-chip die, and bonding areas with connection members such as solders may be increased, such that close adhesion and reliability may be improved.

In this respect, each the plurality of insulating walls **131** may have each of a plurality of cavities **131r** in which each of the plurality of pads **121** is disposed, and each of the plurality of cavities **131r** may entirely open the upper surface of each of the plurality of pads **121**. In addition, in cross section, a width of each of the plurality of cavities **131r** may be substantially constant.

Herein, “substantially constant” may be a concept including a process error or a position deviation occurring in a manufacturing process, an error at the time of performing measurement, and the like. For example, the meaning that the width of the cavity of the insulating wall is substantially constant may be that there is little deviation in the width of the cavity, for example, little deviation between widths at the uppermost side and the lowermost side of the same insulating wall because the side surface of the insulating wall has an approximately vertical shape in cross section.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, each of the plurality of pads **121** may have an approximately circular shape in plan view. In addition, each of the plurality of insulating walls **131** surrounding the plurality of pads **121** may have an approximately circular ring shape. However, each of the plurality of pads **121** and the plurality of insulating walls **131** is not limited thereto. For example, each of the plurality of pads **121** may have various shapes such as a quadrangular shape and an elliptical shape, and each of the plurality of insulating walls **131** may have the corresponding various shapes such as a quadrangular ring shape and an elliptical ring shape.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of insulating walls **131** may be integrated with the insulating layer **111** without a boundary line therebetween. For example, the plurality of insulating walls **131** may be a single component integrated with the insulating layer **111**. Accordingly, the plurality of insulating walls **131** may include the same insulating material as the insulating layer **111**. As such, the plurality of insulating walls **131** are not additionally formed using a separate material, and may be formed by a recess forming process or the like in the insulating layer **111**, and a restriction in a design rule may thus be effectively solved.

In this respect, the insulating layer **111** may include the plurality of insulating walls **131**, and the insulating layer **111**

including the plurality of insulating walls **131** may cover lower surfaces and the side surfaces of the pads **121**.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, the plurality of insulating walls **131** may be disposed to be spaced apart from each other on the insulating layer **111**, and accordingly, a bridge short-circuit risk may be more effectively decreased. In plan view, each of the plurality of insulating walls **131** may continuously surround the side surface of each of the plurality of pads **121**, which may be preferable in terms of the decrease in the bridge short-circuit risk, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, a recess **R** may exist between the plurality of insulating walls **131** and/or around the plurality of insulating walls **131**. The recess **R** may be a single continuous recess **R**. The plurality of pads **121** may not be disposed in the recess **R**. The recess **R** may be disposed on substantially the same level as the plurality of pads **121**. It may be determined in the first direction whether or not components are disposed on substantially the same level. The plurality of insulating walls **131** may have ring shapes continuously surrounding the plurality of pads **121** independently through the recess **R**, which may be preferable in decreasing the bridge short-circuit risk.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment, a height of each of the plurality of insulating walls **131** on the insulating layer **111** may be greater than that of each of the plurality of pads **121**. As described above, when the insulating layer **111** includes the plurality of insulating walls **131** as the component integrated therewith, an upper surface of the insulating layer **111** may be disposed on a level above the upper surface of each of the plurality of pads **121**. A height difference (h_2-h_1) between these upper surfaces may be about $2\ \mu\text{m}$ to $4\ \mu\text{m}$, but is not limited thereto. In this case, connection terminals may be stably put on the plurality of pads **121** at the time of mounting the flip-chip die. In addition, when solders are disposed on the plurality of pads **121**, an effect of suppressing overflow of the solders may be expected.

Components of the printed circuit board **100A** according to an exemplary embodiment will hereinafter be described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **3** and **4**.

The insulating layer **111** may include an insulating material. The insulating material may include a thermosetting resin such as an epoxy resin, a thermoplastic resin such as polyimide, or a material including an inorganic filler, an organic filler, and/or a glass fiber (or a glass cloth and/or a glass fabric) together with the thermosetting resin and the thermoplastic resin. The insulating material may be, for example, Ajinomoto Build-up Film (ABF), prepreg (PPG), resin coated copper (RCC), or the like, but is not limited thereto, and may be other polymer materials.

Each of the pads **121** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The pads **121** may perform various functions depending on their designs. For example, the pads **121** may include ground pads, power pads, signal pads, and the like. Here, the signal pads may include pads for connection of various signals such as data signals except for ground, power, or the like. The pad **121** may include an electroplating layer (or electrolytic copper), but may not include an electroless plating layer (chemical copper) if necessary.

Each of the insulating walls **131** may include an insulating material. The insulating material may include a thermoset-

ting resin such as an epoxy resin, a thermoplastic resin such as polyimide, or a material including an inorganic filler, an organic filler, and/or a glass fiber (or a glass cloth and/or a glass fabric) together with the thermosetting resin and the thermoplastic resin. The insulating material may be, for example, ABF, PPG, RCC, or the like, but is not limited thereto, and may also be other polymer materials. The insulating wall **131** may include the same insulating material as the insulating layer **111**, and the insulating wall **131** and the insulating layer **111** may be an integrated single and identical component without a boundary line therebetween.

FIG. **5** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board.

Referring to FIG. **5**, a printed circuit board **100B** according to another exemplary embodiment may include an insulating layer **111**, a plurality of pads **121** disposed on the insulating layer **111**, and a plurality of insulating walls **131** that cover side surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**, respectively, but are not disposed on upper surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**. As a non-restrictive example, the printed circuit board **100B** according to another exemplary embodiment may be used as a package substrate on which a flip-chip die is to be mounted, and the plurality of pads **121** may be provided as bumps for mounting the flip-chip die.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100B** according to another exemplary embodiment, a height of each of the plurality of insulating walls **131** on the insulating layer **111** may be substantially the same as a height of each of the plurality of pads **121**. As described above, when the insulating layer **111** includes the plurality of insulating walls **131** as the component integrated therewith, an upper surface of the insulating layer **111** may be disposed on substantially the same level as the upper surface of each of the plurality of pads **121**. For example, there may be little height difference (h_2-h_1) between these upper surfaces. For example, in a manufacturing process to be described later, a metal layer of a carrier substrate may include a copper (Cu) layer and a barrier layer including a metal having an etching property different from that of the copper layer, such as nickel (Ni) or titanium (Ti). In this case, when the metal layer is etched after detachment, the barrier layer may be etched after the copper (Cu) layer is etched. As a result, when the copper (Cu) layer is etched, the barrier layer may protect the plurality of pads **121**. Therefore, surfaces of the plurality of pads **121** may be substantially unaffected by the etching, and thus, a step portion may not be substantially generated. Therefore, if necessary, the surfaces of the plurality of pads **121** may be implemented to be substantially coplanar with surfaces of the plurality of insulating walls **131**.

Herein, “substantially the same height”, “disposed on substantially the same level, and/or “substantially coplanar with” may be concepts including a process error or a position deviation occurring in a manufacturing process, an error at the time of performing measurement, and the like. For example, the meaning that the upper surface of the insulating layer is disposed on substantially the same level as the upper surface of the pad may be that the upper surface of the insulating layer and the upper surface of the pad are disposed at approximately the same position in the first direction within a range including a slight error.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit board **100A** may be applied to the printed circuit board **100B** according to another exemplary embodiment as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. **6** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board.

FIG. **7** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board.

Referring to FIGS. **6** and **7**, each of printed circuit boards **100C** and **100D** according to other exemplary embodiments may include an insulating layer **111**, a plurality of pads **121** disposed on the insulating layer **111**, a plurality of insulating walls **131** that cover side surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**, respectively, but are not disposed on upper surfaces of the plurality of pads **121**, and a surface treatment layer **190** disposed on a surface of at least one of the plurality of pads **121**. As a non-restrictive example, each of the printed circuit boards **100C** and **100D** according to other exemplary embodiments may be used as a package substrate on which a flip-chip die is to be mounted, and the plurality of pads **121** may be provided as bumps for mounting the flip-chip die.

Meanwhile, each of the printed circuit boards **100C** and **100D** according to other exemplary embodiments may further include the surface treatment layer **190**, through which the flip-chip die may be more effectively mounted. The surface treatment layer **190** may be formed by, for example, electrolytic gold plating, electroless gold plating, organic solderability preservative (OSP) or electroless tin plating, electroless silver plating, electroless nickel plating/substituted gold plating, direct immersion gold (DIG) plating, hot air solder leveling (HASL), or the like. In this respect, the surface treatment layer **190** may include at least one of a nickel (Ni) layer **191** and a gold (Au) layer **192**, but is not limited thereto. As a non-restrictive example, the surface treatment layer **190** may include a nickel (Ni) layer **191** disposed on the surface of the pad **121** and a gold (Au) layer **192** disposed on a surface of the nickel (Ni) layer **191**, but is not limited thereto.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100C** according to another exemplary embodiment, an upper surface of the uppermost layer of the surface treatment layer **190** may be disposed on substantially the same level as an upper surface of the insulating wall **131**, and in the printed circuit board **100D** according to another exemplary embodiment, an upper surface of the uppermost layer of the surface treatment layer **190** may be disposed on a level above an upper surface of the insulating wall **131**, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A** and **100B** may be applied to the printed circuit boards **100C** and **100D** according to other exemplary embodiments as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. **8** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board.

Referring to FIG. **8**, a printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment may include a first insulating layer **111**, first pads **121** and second pads **122** disposed on an upper surface of the first insulating layer **111**, first insulating walls **131** disposed on the upper surface of the first insulating layer **111** and covering side surfaces of the first pads **121**, and second insulating walls **132** disposed on the upper surface of the first insulating layer **111** and covering side surfaces of the second pads **122**.

The printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a first wiring layer **141** disposed on a lower surface of the first insulating layer **111**, first connection vias **151** penetrating through the first insulating layer **111** and electrically connecting the first pads **121** to at least portions of the first wiring layer **141**, and/or second connection vias **152** penetrating through the

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first insulating layer **111** and electrically connecting the second pads **122** to at least other portions of the first wiring layer **141**, if necessary.

The printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a second insulating layer **112** disposed on the lower surface of the first insulating layer **111** and embedding at least portions of the first wiring layer **141** therein, a second wiring layer **142** disposed on a lower surface of the second insulating layer **112**, and/or a first via layer **161** penetrating through the second insulating layer **112** and electrically connecting at least portions of each of the first wiring layer **141** and the second wiring layer **142** to each other, if necessary.

The printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a third insulating layer **113** disposed on the lower surface of the second insulating layer **112** and embedding at least portions of the second wiring layer **142** therein, a third wiring layer **143** disposed on a lower surface of the third insulating layer **113**, and/or a second via layer **162** penetrating through the third insulating layer **113** and electrically connecting at least portions of each of the second wiring layer **142** and the third wiring layer **143** to each other, if necessary.

The printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a first passivation layer **171** disposed on the second insulating walls **132** and having first openings **171h** exposing at least portion of surfaces of the second pads **122** and/or a second passivation layer **172** disposed on the lower surface of the third insulating layer **113** and having second openings **172h** exposing at least portions of a surface of the third wiring layer **143**, if necessary. In one example, the first passivation layer **171** may be disposed on portions of upper surfaces of the second pads **122**.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, a structure in which the side surfaces of the pads **121** provided for mounting the flip-chip die are approximately surrounded by the first insulating walls **131** may be formed, such that the bridge short-circuit risk or the like at the time of assembling the flip-chip die may be decreased, and reliability may be improved. For example, the structure according to another exemplary embodiment may be basically a structure in which the side surfaces of the first pads **121** provided as the bumps for mounting the flip-chip die are surrounded by the first insulating walls **131**, respectively. Therefore, solders or the like may not be attached to the side surfaces of the first pads **121**, and the bridge short-circuit risk may thus be decreased. Similarly, a structure in which the side surfaces of the second pads **122** provided for assembling a package such as a board-on-board are approximately surrounded by the second insulating walls **132** may be formed, such that reliability or the like may be improved.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, as can be seen from a process to be described above, the seed layer does not need to be formed on the solder resist unlike the board having the copper posts, and a solder resist opening of bump connection parts may be changed by a recess formation process, and thus, a restriction in a design rule may also be solved. In addition, the first pads **121** and the second pads **122** may be formed on a metal layer of a carrier substrate, and resultantly, very excellent height uniformity may be realized. In addition, since a roughness shape may be transferred from a metal pattern subjected to roughening treatment to a surface of the first insulating layer **111** subjected to an etching process in an initial manufacturing operation, the surface of

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the first insulating layer **111** may have high close adhesion with a molding and/or an underfill when the printed circuit board is applied to a package structure later, and may realize high reliability. In addition, roughening treatment may also be performed on the first insulating walls **131** and the second insulating walls **132**, and stable close adhesion may thus be secured.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, the first insulating walls **131** may cover the side surfaces of the first pads **121**, but may not be disposed on upper surfaces of the first pads **121**. In addition, the second insulating walls **132** may cover the side surfaces of the second pads **122** but not be disposed on upper surfaces of the second pads **122**. Accordingly, connection terminals of the flip-chip die may be more stably put on the first pads **121** in mounting the flip-chip die, and bonding areas with connection members such as solders may be increased, such that close adhesion and reliability may be improved.

In this respect, the first insulating walls **131** and the second insulating walls **132** may have, respectively, first cavities **131r** in which the first pads **121** are disposed and second cavities **132r** in which the second pads **122** are disposed. The first cavity **131r** may entirely open the upper surface of the first pad **121**, and the second cavity **132r** may entirely open the upper surface of the second pad **122**. In addition, in cross section, a width of such a first cavity **131r** may be substantially constant, and a width of such a second cavity **132r** may be substantially constant.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, the first insulating walls **131** and the second insulating walls **132** may be integrated with the first insulating layer **111** without boundary lines therebetween. For example, the first insulating walls **131** and the second insulating walls **132** may be a single component integrated with the first insulating layer **111**. Accordingly, the first insulating walls **131** and the second insulating walls **132** may include the same insulating material as the first insulating layer **111**. As such, the first insulating walls **131** and the second insulating walls **132** are not additionally formed using a separate material, and may be formed by a recess forming process to be described later in the insulating layer **111**, and a restriction in a design rule may thus be effectively solved.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, a plurality of first pads **121** and a plurality of second pads **122** may be respectively disposed. In addition, a plurality of first insulating walls **131** and second insulating walls **132** surrounding the plurality of first pads **121** and the plurality of second pads **122**, respectively, may also be disposed. For example, each of the first insulating walls **131** may cover the side surface of each of the first pads **121**, but may not be disposed on the upper surface of each of the first pads **121**. In addition, each of the second insulating walls **132** may cover the side surface of each of the second pads **122**, but may not be disposed on the upper surface of each of the second pads **122**. The first insulating walls **131** may be disposed to be spaced apart from each other and the second insulating walls **132** may be disposed to be spaced apart from each other, and a bridge short risk may be more effectively decreased. In a plan view, each of the first insulating walls **131** may continuously surround the side surface of each of the first pads **121** and each of the second insulating walls **132** may continuously surround the side surface of each of the second pads **122**,

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which may be preferable in terms of the decrease in the bridge short risk, but the present disclosure is not necessarily limited thereto.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, a recess **R** may exist between the first insulating walls **131** and/or between the first insulating wall **131** and the second insulating wall **132**. The recess **R** between the first insulating walls **131** and/or between the first insulating wall **131** and the second insulating wall **132** may be a single continuous recess **R**. The first pads **121** and/or the second pads **122** may not be disposed in the recess **R**. The first insulating walls **131** and the second insulating walls **132** may have ring shapes continuously surrounding the first pads **121** and the second pads **122** independently through the recess **R**, which may be more preferable in decreasing the bridge short-circuit risk.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, the first pads **121** and the first insulating walls **131** surrounding the first pads **121** may be disposed in a center region on the first insulating layer **111**, and the second pads **122** and the second insulating walls **132** surrounding the second pads **122** may be disposed in a side region on the first insulating layer **111**. The first pads **121** may be used as a bump for mounting the flip-chip die, and the second pad **122** may be used as bumps for connection of the board-on-board. In this respect, the second pad **122** may be greater than the first pad **121**. For example, in cross section, a width of the second pad **122** may be greater than that of the first pad **121**.

Herein, the center region may be an inner region in which an electronic component such as a flip-chip die is disposed, and the side region may be an outer region in which connection members such as solder ball joints for connection of the board-on-board are disposed. Here, the inner region and the outer side may be determined in plan view.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, a height of the first insulating wall **131** may be greater than that of the upper surface of the first pad **121**. In addition, a height of the second insulating wall **132** may be higher than that of the upper surface of the second pad **122**. In this case, connection terminals may be stably put on the first pads **121** at the time of mounting the flip-chip die. In addition, when solders are disposed as the connection members on the first pads **121** and/or the second pads **122**, an effect of suppressing overflow of the solders may be expected. However, the present disclosure is not limited thereto, and as described above, when an etching barrier layer is used in a process, such a height difference, that is, a step portion may not substantially exist.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, each of the first connection via **151** and the second connection via **152** may have a tapered shape of which a width of an upper surface is smaller than that of a lower surface in cross section. For example, the first connection via **151** may have a smaller width in a surface thereof connected to the first pad **121** than a surface thereof connected to at least a portion of the first wiring layer **141**. The second connection via **152** may have a smaller width in a surface thereof connected to the second pad **122** than a surface thereof connected to at least other portion of the first wiring layer **141**. Accordingly, a restriction in a design rule may be further solved. For example, diameters, for example, widths in cross section, of the first pad **121** and the second pad **122** each connected to the first connection via **151** and the second connection via **152** may be further decreased.

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Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment, the first insulating layer **111** and the second insulating layer **112** may include different insulating materials. For example, the first insulating layer **111** may include a material on which a semi additive process (SAP) may be performed, such as an insulating material that does not include a glass fiber, so as to be advantageous in forming a fine circuit. Specifically, the first insulating layer **111** may include ABF, but is not limited thereto. On the other hand, the second insulating layer **112** may include a material having a high modulus, such as an insulating material including a glass fiber, so as to be advantageous in controlling warpage. Specifically, the second insulating layer **112** may include an insulating material of PPG or RCC, but is not limited thereto. Similarly, the third insulating layer **113**, which is the outermost layer on an opposite side, may include the same insulating material as the first insulating layer **111**, and when the number of second insulating layers **112** is plural, the respective layers may include the same insulating material, but are not limited thereto.

Herein, the same insulating material may refer to the same type of insulating material as well as the completely same insulating material. Accordingly, compositions of the insulating materials may be substantially the same as each other, but specific composition ratios of these compositions may be slightly different from each other.

Components of the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment will hereinafter be described in more detail with reference to FIG. **8**.

Each of the first to third insulating layers **111**, **112**, and **113** may include an insulating material. The insulating material may include a thermosetting resin such as an epoxy resin, a thermoplastic resin such as polyimide, or a material including an inorganic filler, an organic filler, and/or a glass fiber (or a glass cloth and/or a glass fabric) together with the thermosetting resin and the thermoplastic resin. The insulating material may be, for example, ABF, PPG, RCC, or the like, but is not limited thereto, and may also be other polymer materials. As a non-restrictive example, each of the first insulating layer **111** and the third insulating layer **113** may include ABF, and the second insulating layer **112** may include PPG, but the present disclosure is not limited thereto. The first insulating layer **111** and the third insulating layer **113** may be the outermost insulating layers, and the second insulating layer **112** may be an internal build-up layer. The second insulating layer **112** corresponding to the build-up layer may be a single layer as illustrated in FIG. **8**, but may be a plurality of layers unlike FIG. **8**, and the specific number of layers in the second insulating layer **112** is not particularly limited.

Each of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The first and second pads **121** and **122** may perform various functions depending on their designs. For example, the first and second pads **121** and **122** may include ground pads, power pads, signal pads, and the like. Here, the signal pads may include pads for connection of various signals such as data signals except for ground, power, or the like. The number of each of first and second pads **121** and **122** is not particularly limited, and may be plural. Each of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may include an electroplating layer (or electrolytic copper), but may not include an electroless plating layer (chemical copper) if necessary. For example, the number of metal layers of each of the first and second pads

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121 and **122** may be smaller than the number of metal layers of each of the first to third wiring layers **141**, **142** and **143**.

Each of the first and second insulating walls **131** and **132** may include an insulating material. The insulating material may include a thermosetting resin such as an epoxy resin, a thermoplastic resin such as polyimide, or a material including an inorganic filler, an organic filler, and/or a glass fiber (or a glass cloth and/or a glass fabric) together with the thermosetting resin and the thermoplastic resin. The insulating material may be, for example, ABF, PPG, RCC, or the like, but is not limited thereto, and may also be other polymer materials. The number of each of first and second insulating walls **131** and **132** is not particularly limited, and may be plural. The first and second insulating walls **131** and **132** may include the same insulating material as the insulating layer **111**, and the first and second insulating walls **131** and **132** and the insulating layer **111** may be an integrated single and identical component without boundary lines therebetween.

Each of the first to third wiring layers **141**, **142**, and **143** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The first to third wiring layers **141**, **142**, and **143** may perform various functions depending on designs of corresponding layers. For example, the first to third wiring layers **141**, **142**, and **143** may include ground patterns, power patterns, signal patterns, and the like. Here, the signal patterns may include various signals except for the ground patterns, the power patterns, and the like, such as data signals. Each of these patterns may include a line pattern, a plane pattern, and/or a pad pattern. The second wiring layer **142** formed on the second insulating layer **112**, which is the build-up layer, may be a single layer as illustrated in FIG. 8, but may be a plurality of layers unlike FIG. 8, and the specific number of layers in the second wiring layer **142** is not particularly limited. Each of the first to third wiring layers **141**, **142**, and **143** may include an electroless plating layer (chemical copper) and an electroplating layer (or electrolytic copper).

Each of the first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may perform various functions depending on designs thereof. The first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may include connection vias for signal connection, connection vias for ground connection, connection vias for power connection, and the like. The first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may have shapes tapered in the same direction as connection vias of the first and second via layers **161** and **162**. Each of the first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may be entirely filled with a metal material, or the metal material may be formed along a wall surface of each of via holes. The number of each of first and second connection vias **151** and **152** is not particularly limited, and may be plural. The first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may have a stack via relationship or a staggered via relationship with the connection vias of the first and second via layers **161** and **162**, respectively. Each of the first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may include an electroless plating layer (chemical copper) and an electroplating layer (or electrolytic copper).

Each of the first and second via layers **161** and **162** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au),

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nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The first and second via layers **161** and **162** may perform various functions depending on designs of corresponding layers. The first and second via layers **161** and **162** may include connection vias for signal connection, connection vias for ground connection, connection vias for power connection, and the like. The first and second via layers **161** and **162** may include connection vias having shapes tapered in the same direction. For example, each of the connection vias of the first and second via layers **161** and **162** may have a tapered shape of which a width of an upper surface is narrower than a width of a lower surface in cross section. Each of the connection vias of the first and second via layers **161** and **162** may be completely filled with a metal material, or the metal material may be formed along a wall surface of each of via holes. The connection vias of the first and second via layers **161** and **162** may have a stack via relationship or a staggered via relationship with each other. The second via layer **162** formed in the second insulating layer **112**, which is the build-up layer, may be a single layer as illustrated in FIG. 8, but may be a plurality of layers unlike FIG. 8, and the specific number of layers in the second via layer **162** is not particularly limited. Each of the first and second via layers **161** and **162** may include an electroless plating layer (chemical copper) and an electroplating layer (or electrolytic copper). The second via layer **162** may be formed by the same plating process as the third wiring layer **143** to be integrated with the third wiring layer **143** without a boundary line therebetween. The first via layer **161** may be formed by the same plating process as the second wiring layer **142** to be integrated with the second wiring layer **142** without a boundary line therebetween.

Each of the first and second passivation layers **171** and **172** may include a known solder resist layer. However, each of the first and second passivation layers **171** and **172** is not limited thereto, and may also include, for example, ABF including a thermosetting resin and an inorganic filler. The first and second passivation layers **171** and **172** may be disposed on the outermost sides of the printed circuit board **100E** to protect patterns and the like inside the printed circuit board **100E** from external impact. The first and second passivation layers **171** and **172** may have one or more first and second openings **171h** and **172h**, respectively. For example, the first passivation layer **171** may have one or more first openings **171h** exposing at least portions of the surfaces of the second pads **122**. In addition, the second passivation layer **172** may have one or more second openings **172h** exposing at least portions of the surface of the third wiring layer **143**. Surface treatment layers including a nickel (Ni) layer and/or a gold (Au) layer may be formed on the surfaces exposed through the first and second openings **171h** and **172h**.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, and **100D** may be applied to the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIGS. 9A to 9H are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating an example of processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. 8.

Referring to FIG. 9A, a carrier substrate **500** having metal layers **510** formed on one surface or both surfaces thereof may be prepared, and first and second pads **121** and **122** and conductive patterns **125** may be formed on the metal layers **510** of the carrier substrate **500**. The carrier substrate **500** may be a copper clad laminate (CCL) or the like, but is not

limited thereto. In addition, various carrier substrates that may be used as a detachment carrier may be used as the carrier substrate **500** without being particularly limited. The metal layer **510** may include a copper (Cu) layer such as copper foil, but is not limited thereto, and may further include another metal layer. A release layer for easy detachment may be disposed between the metal layer **510** and the carrier substrate **500**. The first and second pads **121** and **122** and the conductive patterns **125** may be formed by a plating process such as an additive process (AP), a semi-AP (SAP), a modified SAP (MSAP), or tenting (TT) using the metal layer **510** as a seed layer.

Referring to FIG. **9B**, first insulating layers **111** embedding at least portions of each of the first and second pads **121** and **122** and the conductive patterns **125** therein may be formed on the metal layers **510** of the carrier substrate **500**. The first insulating layer **111** may be formed by laminating an unhardened layer including the above-described insulating material and then hardening the unhardened layer. Alternatively, the first insulating layer **111** may be formed by applying the above-described insulating material and then hardening the insulating material. The insulating material may fill gaps between adjacent patterns among the first and second pads **121** and **122** and the conductive patterns **125** and cover the first and second pads **121** and **122** and the conductive patterns **125**. Thereafter, via holes may be formed in the first insulating layers **111** using a laser drill or the like, and a plating process such as an AP, an SAP, an MSAP, or TT may be performed on the first insulating layers **111** to form first wiring layers **141** and first and second connection vias **151** and **152**.

Referring to FIG. **9C**, second insulating layers **112** embedding at least portions of the first wiring layers **141** therein may be formed on the first insulating layers **111**. The second insulating layer **112** may be formed by laminating an unhardened layer including the above-described insulating material and then hardening the unhardened layer. Alternatively, the second insulating layer **112** may be formed by applying the above-described insulating material and then hardening the insulating material. Thereafter, via holes may be formed in the second insulating layers **112** using a laser drill or the like, and a plating process such as an AP, an SAP, an MSAP, or TT may be performed on the second insulating layers **112** to form second wiring layers **142** and first via layers **161**. Thereafter, third insulating layers **113** embedding at least portions of the second wiring layers **142** therein may be formed on the second insulating layers **112**. The third insulating layer **113** may be formed by laminating an unhardened layer including the above-described insulating material and then hardening the unhardened layer. Alternatively, the third insulating layer **113** may be formed by applying the above-described insulating material and then hardening the insulating material. Thereafter, via holes may be formed in the third insulating layers **113** using a laser drill or the like, and a plating process such as an AP, an SAP, an MSAP, or TT may be performed on the third insulating layers **113** to form third wiring layers **143** and second via layers **162**.

Referring to FIG. **9D**, the carrier substrate **500** may be removed. For example, the carrier substrate **500** and the metal layer **510** may be separated from each other. The release layer may be used to separate the carrier substrate **500** and the metal layer **510** from, but is not limited thereto.

Referring to FIG. **9E**, the metal layer **510** may be removed. The metal layer **510** may be removed using, for example, a seed etching process. In this case, a seed layer of the third wiring layer **143** may also be removed together

with the metal layer **510**. In a process of removing the metal layer **510**, surfaces of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may also be partially removed by etching, and resultantly, each of the surfaces of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may have a step portion from a surface of the first insulating layer **111**.

However, if necessary, the metal layer **510** may include a copper (Cu) layer and a barrier layer including a metal having an etching property different from that of the copper layer, such as nickel (Ni) or titanium (Ti). In this case, when the metal layer **510** is etched, the barrier layer may be etched after the copper (Cu) layer is etched. As a result, when the copper (Cu) layer is etched, the barrier layer may protect the first and second pads **121** and **122**, and thus, the surfaces of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may be substantially unaffected by the etching. Therefore, the step portion may not be substantially generated.

Referring to FIG. **9F**, first and second passivation layers **171** and **172** may be formed. First and second openings **171h** and **172h** may be formed by patterning the first and second passivation layers **171** and **172**. The first and second passivation layers **171** and **172** may be formed by, for example, a method of forming solder resist layers and then performing patterning using a photolithography process or the like so as to have the first and second openings **171h** and **172h**, respectively, but are not limited thereto.

Referring to FIG. **9G**, a first dry film **521** may be disposed on the first insulating layer **111** and the first passivation layer **171**. In addition, a second dry film **522** may be disposed on the second passivation layer **172**. Thereafter, exposing parts **521p** exposing the conductive patterns **125** may be formed by patterning the first dry film **521** by a photolithography process such as exposure and development.

Referring to FIG. **9H**, the conductive patterns **125** may be removed. For example, the conductive patterns **125** selectively exposed through the exposing parts **521p** may be removed by an etching process. When the conductive patterns **125** are removed, a recess **R** may be formed. First and second insulating walls **131** and **132** covering side surfaces of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may be formed on the first insulating layer **111** by the recess **R**. Thereafter, the first and second dry films **521** and **522** may be removed. In this case, for example, a known stripper may be used.

If necessary, a surface treatment layer may be further formed on the first and second pads **121** and **122**. The surface treatment layer may be formed by, for example, electrolytic gold plating, electroless gold plating, OSP or electroless tin plating, electroless silver plating, electroless nickel plating/substituted gold plating, DIG plating, HASL, or the like. The surface treatment layer may include at least one of a nickel (Ni) layer and a gold (Au) layer, but is not limited thereto.

The printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment described above may be manufactured through the series of processes described above, but this is only one manufacturing example, and the printed circuit board **100E** according to another exemplary embodiment described above may also be manufactured by processes different from the processes described above.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, **100D**, and **100E** may be applied to processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. **8** as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. **10** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. **8**.

Referring to FIG. 10, a printed circuit board **100F** according to a modified example may have a package structure in which an electronic component **210** is surface-mounted and disposed on the above-described printed circuit board **100E** and a separate wiring board **220** is then disposed on the electronic component **210** in a board-on-board form. For example, the printed circuit board **100F** according to a modified example may be different from the above-described printed circuit board **100E** in that it further includes the electronic component **210** disposed on the first insulating layer **111** and including connection terminals **212** electrically connected to the first pads **121** through first connection members **231** and the wiring board **220** disposed on the electronic component **210** and including connection pads **222** electrically connected to the second pads **122** through second connection members **232**. The printed circuit board **100F** according to a modified example may further include a molding material **240** molding a space between the first insulating layer **111** and the wiring board **220** and/or electrical connection metal **250** connected to the third wiring layer **143**, if necessary. The above-described printed circuit board **100E** may be used as a package substrate on which a flip-chip die or the like is to be mounted.

The electronic components **210** may be various types of active components and/or passive components. For example, the electronic component **210** may include various types of integrated circuit (IC) dies **211** such as a flip-chip die. Alternatively, the electronic component **210** may include a chip-type passive component such as a chip capacitor such as a multilayer ceramic capacitor (MLCC) or a chip inductor such as a power inductor (PI). Alternatively, the electronic component **210** may include a silicon capacitor. As such, a type of the electronic component **210** is not particularly limited. The electronic component **210** may include the connection terminals **212** including a metal material such as copper (Cu) or aluminum (Al). The electronic component **210** may be surface-mounted in a face-down form through the connection terminals **212**. The electronic component **210** may have a front surface on which the connection terminals **212** are disposed and a back surface on which the connection terminals **212** are not disposed.

The wiring board **220** may be an interposer substrate for connection with another package or a package substrate on which another semiconductor die or the like is to be directly mounted. The wiring board **220** may include an insulating layer **221**, connection pads **222** and **223** disposed on both sides of the insulating layer **221**, through vias **224** penetrating through the insulating layer **221** and electrically connecting the connection pads **222** and **223** to each other, and passivation layers **225** and **226** disposed on both sides of the insulating layer **221** and covering at least portions of the connection pads **222** and **223**. However, this is only an example, and insulating layers, wiring layers, and via layers constituting the wiring board **220** may also be further disposed in various forms.

The insulating layer **221** may include an insulating material. The insulating material may include a thermosetting resin such as an epoxy resin, a thermoplastic resin such as polyimide, or a material including an inorganic filler, an organic filler, and/or a glass fiber (or a glass cloth and/or a glass fabric) together with the thermosetting resin and the thermoplastic resin. The insulating material may be, for example, ABF, PPG, RCC, or the like, but is not limited thereto, and may also be other polymer materials.

Each of the connection pads **222** and **223** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu),

aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The connection pads **222** and **223** may perform various functions depending on their designs. For example, the connection pads **222** and **223** may include ground pads, power pads, signal pads, and the like. Here, the signal pads may include pads for connection of various signals such as data signals except for ground, power, or the like. The number of each of connection pads **222** and **223** is not particularly limited, and may be plural.

Each of the through vias **224** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The through vias **224** may perform various functions depending on their designs. The through vias **224** may include through vias for signal connection, through vias for ground connection, through vias for power connection, and the like. Each of the through vias **224** may have various shapes such as an hourglass shape and a cylindrical shape.

Each of the passivation layers **225** and **226** may include a known solder resist layer. However, each of the passivation layers **225** and **226** is not limited thereto, and may include, for example, ABF, including a thermosetting resin and an inorganic filler. Each of the passivation layers **225** and **226** may have one or more openings. A surface treatment layer including a nickel (Ni) layer and/or a gold (Au) layer may be formed on surfaces of the connection pads **222** and **223** exposed through these openings.

Each of the first and second connection members **231** and **232** may include a low melting metal having a lower melting point than copper (Cu), such as tin (Sn) or alloys including tin (Sn). For example, each of the first and second connection members **231** and **232** may include a solder. For example, each of the first and second connection members **231** and **232** may have a solder ball joint shape. The numbers, intervals, disposition forms, and the like, of first and second connection members **231** and **232** are not particularly limited.

The molding material **240** may mold the electronic component **210**, the first and second connection members **231** and **232**, and the like, to protect the electronic component **210**, the first and second connection members **231** and **232**, and the like. The molding material **240** may include an epoxy resin or the like, but is not particularly limited thereto, and may include other known materials.

The electrical connection metals **250** may physically or electrically externally connect the printed circuit board **100F**. For example, the printed circuit board **100F** may be a ball grid array (BGA)-type package board. Each of the electrical connection metals **250** may include a low melting metal having a lower melting point than copper (Cu), such as tin (Sn) or alloys including tin (Sn). For example, each of the electrical connection metals **250** may include a solder, but this is only an example, and a material of each of the electrical connection metals **250** is not particularly limited thereto. Each of the electrical connection metals **250** may be a land, a ball, a pin, or the like. The electrical connection metals **250** may be formed as a multilayer or single layer structure. When the electrical connection metals **250** formed as a multilayer structure, the electrical connection metals **250** may include a copper (Cu) pillar and a solder. When the electrical connection metals **250** are formed as a single layer structure, the electrical connection metals **250** may include a tin-silver solder or copper (Cu). However, this is only an example, and the electrical connection metals **250** are not limited thereto. The number, an interval, a disposition form,

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and the like, of electrical connection metals **250** are not particularly limited, but may be sufficiently modified depending on design particulars.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, **100D**, and **100E** may be applied to the printed circuit board **100F** according to a modified example as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. **11** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. **8**.

Referring to FIG. **11**, a printed circuit board **100G** according to another modified example may have a package structure in which an electronic component **210** is surface-mounted and disposed on a separate wiring board **320** and the above-described printed circuit board **100E** is then disposed on the electronic component **210** in a board-on-board form. For example, the printed circuit board **100G** according to another modified example may be different from the above-described printed circuit board **100E** in that it further includes the wiring board **320** disposed on the first insulating layer **111** and including connection pads **P1** and **P2** disposed in a center region and a side region thereof and the electronic component **210** disposed between the first insulating layer **111** and the wiring board **320** and having a front surface on which connection terminals **212** are disposed and a back surface opposing the front surface. The connection pads **P1** and **P2** of the wiring board **320** may be electrically connected to the connection terminals **212** of the electronic component **210** and the second pads **122** through first and second connection members **231** and **232**, respectively. The printed circuit board **100G** according to another modified example may further include a molding material **240** molding a space between the first insulating layer **111** and the wiring board **320** and/or electrical connection metal **250** connected to the wiring layer **325**, if necessary. In addition, the printed circuit board **100G** according to another modified example may further include conductive members **260** connecting the first pads **121** and the back surface of the electronic component **210** to each other. The above-described printed circuit board **100E** may be used as an upper substrate having a heat dissipation function. Here, the upper board may be an interposer substrate for connection with another package or a package substrate on which another semiconductor die or the like is to be directly mounted.

The wiring board **320** may be a package board on which the electronic component **210** is to be mounted. The wiring board **320** may include a plurality of insulating layers **321** and **322**, a plurality of wiring layers **323**, **324**, and **325**, a plurality of via layers **326** and **327**, and a plurality of passivation layers **328** and **329**. The plurality of insulating layers **321** and **322**, the plurality of wiring layers **323**, **324**, and **325**, and the plurality of via layers **326** and **327** constituting the wiring board **320** may be disposed in various forms. For example, the wiring board **320** may have a form of a substrate having a core or have a form of a coreless substrate.

Each of the insulating layers **321** and **322** may include an insulating material. The insulating material may include a thermosetting resin such as an epoxy resin, a thermoplastic resin such as polyimide, or a material including an inorganic filler, an organic filler, and/or a glass fiber (or a glass cloth and/or a glass fabric) together with the thermosetting resin and the thermoplastic resin. The insulating material may be, for example, ABF, PPG, RCC, or the like, but is not limited thereto, and may also be other polymer materials.

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Each of the wiring layers **323**, **324**, and **325** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The wiring layers **323**, **324**, and **325** may perform various functions depending on their designs. For example, the wiring layers **323**, **324**, and **325** may include ground patterns, power patterns, signal patterns, and the like. Here, the signal patterns may include various signals except for the ground patterns, the power patterns, and the like, such as data signals. Each of these patterns may include a line pattern, a plane pattern, and/or a pad pattern. The number of each of connection pads **P1** and **P2** is not particularly limited, and may be plural.

Each of the via layers **326** and **327** may include a metal material. The metal material may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), tin (Sn), gold (Au), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), titanium (Ti), or alloys thereof. The via layers **326** and **327** may perform various functions depending on designs of corresponding layers. The via layers **326** and **327** may include connection vias for signal connection, connection vias for ground connection, connection vias for power connection, and the like. The via layers **326** and **327** may include connection vias having shapes tapered in the same direction. Each of the connection vias of the via layers **326** and **327** may be completely filled with a metal material, or the metal material may be formed along a wall surface of each of via holes. The connection vias of the via layers **326** and **327** may have a stack via relationship or a staggered via relationship with each other.

Each of the passivation layers **328** and **329** may include a known solder resist layer. However, each of the passivation layers **328** and **329** is not limited thereto, and may include, for example, ABF, including a thermosetting resin and an inorganic filler. Each of the passivation layers **328** and **329** may have one or more openings. A surface treatment layer including a nickel (Ni) layer and/or a gold (Au) layer may be formed on at least portions of surfaces of the outermost wiring layers **323** and **325** exposed through these openings.

The conductive members **260** may effectively transfer heat generated from the back surface of the electronic component **210** to an upper board. The conductive members **260** may include various types of thermally conductive pastes and/or thermally conductive resins, and specific materials of the conductive members **260** are not particularly limited.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, **100D**, **100E**, and **100F** may be applied to the printed circuit board **100G** according to another modified example as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. **12** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board.

Referring to FIG. **12**, a printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment may include a first insulating layer **111**, first pads **121** and second pads **122** disposed on an upper surface of the first insulating layer **111**, first insulating walls **131** disposed on the upper surface of the first insulating layer **111** and covering side surfaces of the first pads **121**, and second insulating walls **132** disposed on the upper surface of the first insulating layer **111** and covering side surfaces of the second pads **122**.

The printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a first wiring layer **141** disposed on a lower surface of the first insulating layer **111**, first connection vias **151** penetrating through the

first insulating layer **111** and electrically connecting the first pads **121** to at least portions of the first wiring layer **141**, and/or second connection vias **152** penetrating through the first insulating layer **111** and electrically connecting the second pads **122** to at least other portions of the first wiring layer **141**, if necessary.

The printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a second insulating layer **112** disposed on the lower surface of the first insulating layer **111** and embedding at least portions of the first wiring layer **141** therein, a second wiring layer **142** disposed on a lower surface of the second insulating layer **112**, and/or a first via layer **161** penetrating through the second insulating layer **112** and electrically connecting at least portions of each of the first wiring layer **141** and the second wiring layer **142** to each other, if necessary.

The printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a third insulating layer **113** disposed on the lower surface of the second insulating layer **112** and embedding at least portions of the second wiring layer **142** therein, a third wiring layer **143** disposed on a lower surface of the third insulating layer **113**, and/or a second via layer **162** penetrating through the third insulating layer **113** and electrically connecting at least portions of each of the second wiring layer **142** and the third wiring layer **143** to each other, if necessary.

The printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a first passivation layer **171** disposed on the second insulating walls **132** and having first openings **171h** exposing at least portion of surfaces of the second pads **122** and/or a second passivation layer **172** disposed on the lower surface of the third insulating layer **113** and having second openings **172h** exposing at least portions of a surface of the third wiring layer **143**, if necessary.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment, a recess **R** may exist between the first insulating walls **131** and/or between the first insulating wall **131** and the second insulating wall **132**, and at least portions of the first passivation layer **171** may extend to at least portions of the recess **R**. For example, the first passivation layer **171** may cover at least portions of wall surfaces and at least portions of a bottom surface of the recess **R**. For example, the first passivation layer **171** may extend from an upper surface of the second insulating wall **132** to cover a side surface of the second insulating wall **132** so that the first passivation layer **171** may be in contact with the first insulating layer **111**. Therefore, close adhesion of the first passivation layer **171** may be further secured, and reliability may be further improved.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, **100D**, **100E**, **100F**, and **100G** may be applied to the printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIGS. **13A** to **13H** are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating an example of processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. **12**.

Referring to FIG. **13A**, a carrier substrate **500** having metal layers **510** formed on one surface or both surfaces thereof may be prepared, and first and second pads **121** and **122** and conductive patterns **125** may be formed on the metal layers **510** of the carrier substrate **500**.

Referring to FIG. **13B**, first insulating layers **111** embedding at least portions of each of the first and second pads **121** and **122** and the conductive patterns **125** therein may be

formed on the metal layers **510** of the carrier substrate **500**. Thereafter, first wiring layers **141** and first and second connection vias **151** and **152** may be formed.

Referring to FIG. **13C**, second insulating layers **112** embedding at least portions of the first wiring layers **141** therein may be formed on the first insulating layers **111**. Thereafter, second wiring layers **142** and first via layers **161** may be formed. Thereafter, third insulating layers **113** embedding at least portions of the second wiring layers **142** therein may be formed on the second insulating layers **112**. Thereafter, third wiring layers **143** and second via layers **162** may be formed.

Referring to FIG. **13D**, the carrier substrate **500** may be removed. For example, the carrier substrate **500** and the metal layer **510** may be separated from each other.

Referring to FIG. **13E**, a first dry film **521** may be disposed on the metal layer **510**. In addition, a second dry film **522** may be disposed on the third insulating layer **113**. Thereafter, exposing parts **521p** exposing the metal layer **510** disposed on the conductive patterns **125** may be formed by patterning the first dry film **521** by a photolithography process such as exposure and development.

Referring to FIG. **13F**, the conductive patterns **125** may be removed. For example, the conductive patterns **125** and the metal layer **510** selectively exposed through the exposing parts **521p** may be removed by an etching process. When the conductive patterns **125** are removed, a recess **R** may be formed. First and second insulating walls **131** and **132** covering side surfaces of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may be formed on the first insulating layer **111** by the recess **R**. Thereafter, the first and second dry films **521** and **522** may be removed.

Referring to FIG. **13G**, the metal layer **510** may be removed. The metal layer **510** may be removed using, for example, a seed etching process. In this case, a seed layer of the third wiring layer **143** may also be removed together with the metal layer **510**.

Referring to FIG. **13H**, first and second passivation layers **171** and **172** may be formed. At least portions of the first passivation layer **171** may also be formed in at least portions of a region from which the conductive patterns **125** are removed, that is, the recess **R**. First and second openings **171h** and **172h** may be formed by patterning the first and second passivation layers **171** and **172**.

The printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment described above may be manufactured through the series of processes described above, but this is only one manufacturing example, and the printed circuit board **100H** according to another exemplary embodiment described above may also be manufactured by processes different from the processes described above.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, **100D**, **100E**, **100F**, **100F**, and **100H** and the contents described in the example of the processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board described above may be applied to the processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. **12** as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. **14** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. **12**.

Referring to FIG. **14**, a printed circuit board **100I** according to a modified example may have a package structure in which an electronic component **210** is surface-mounted and disposed on the above-described printed circuit board **100H** and a separate wiring board **220** is then disposed on the electronic component **210** in a board-on-board form. For

example, the printed circuit board 100I according to a modified example may be different from the above-described printed circuit board 100H in that it further includes the electronic component 210 disposed on the first insulating layer 111 and including connection terminals 212 electrically connected to the first pads 121 through first connection members 231 and the wiring board 220 disposed on the electronic component 210 and including connection pads 222 electrically connected to the second pads 122 through second connection members 232. The printed circuit board 100I according to a modified example may further include a molding material 240 molding a space between the first insulating layer 111 and the wiring board 220 and/or electrical connection metal 250 connected to the third wiring layer 143, if necessary. The above-described printed circuit board 100H may be used as a package substrate on which a flip-chip die or the like is to be mounted.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards 100A, 100B, 100C, 100D, 100E, 100F, 100G, and 100H may be applied to the printed circuit board 100I according to a modified example as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. 15 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. 12.

Referring to FIG. 15, a printed circuit board 100J according to another modified example may have a package structure in which an electronic component 210 is surface-mounted and disposed on a separate wiring board 320 and the above-described printed circuit board 100H is then disposed on the electronic component 210 in a board-on-board form. For example, the printed circuit board 100J according to another modified example may be different from the above-described printed circuit board 100H in that it further includes the wiring board 320 disposed on the first insulating layer 111 and including connection pads P1 and P2 disposed in a center region and a side region thereof and the electronic component 210 disposed between the first insulating layer 111 and the wiring board 320 and having a front surface on which connection terminals 212 are disposed and a back surface opposing the front surface. The connection pads P1 and P2 of the wiring board 320 may be electrically connected to the connection terminals 212 of the electronic component 210 and the second pads 122 through first and second connection members 231 and 232, respectively. The printed circuit board 100J according to a modified example may further include a molding material 240 molding a space between the first insulating layer 111 and the wiring board 320 and/or electrical connection metal 250 connected to the wiring layer 325, if necessary. In addition, the printed circuit board 100J according to another modified example may further include conductive members 260 connecting the first pads 121 and the back surface of the electronic component 210 to each other. The above-described printed circuit board 100H may be used as an upper substrate having a heat dissipation function. Here, the upper board may be an interposer substrate for connection with another package or a package substrate on which another semiconductor die or the like is to be directly mounted.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards 100A, 100B, 100C, 100D, 100E, 100G, 100H, and 100I may be applied to the printed circuit board 100J according to another modified example as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. 16 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating another example of a printed circuit board.

Referring to FIG. 16, a printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment may include a first insulating layer 111, first pads 121 disposed on an upper surface of the first insulating layer 111, and first insulating walls 131 disposed on the upper surface of the first insulating layer 111 and covering side surfaces of the first pads 121.

The printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a first wiring layer 141 disposed on a lower surface of the first insulating layer 111 and/or first connection vias 151 penetrating through the first insulating layer 111 and electrically connecting the first pads 121 to at least portions of the first wiring layer 141, if necessary.

The printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a second insulating layer 112 disposed on the lower surface of the first insulating layer 111 and embedding at least portions of the first wiring layer 141 therein, a second wiring layer 142 disposed on a lower surface of the second insulating layer 112, and/or a first via layer 161 penetrating through the second insulating layer 112 and electrically connecting at least portions of each of the first wiring layer 141 and the second wiring layer 142 to each other, if necessary.

The printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a third insulating layer 113 disposed on the lower surface of the second insulating layer 112 and embedding at least portions of the second wiring layer 142 therein, a third wiring layer 143 disposed on a lower surface of the third insulating layer 113, and/or a second via layer 162 penetrating through the third insulating layer 113 and electrically connecting at least portions of each of the second wiring layer 142 and the third wiring layer 143 to each other, if necessary.

The printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment may further include a second passivation layer 172 disposed on the lower surface of the third insulating layer 113 and having second openings 172h exposing at least portions of a surface of the third wiring layer 143, if necessary.

Meanwhile, in the printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment, the second pads 122 may be omitted on the first insulating layer 111. In addition, the second insulating walls 132 surrounding the second pads 122 may also be omitted. In addition, the second connection vias 152 connected to the second pads 122 may also be omitted. In addition, the first passivation layer 171 may also be omitted. As such, the printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment may have only a center region for mounting a flip-chip die, and components of a side region for a board-on-board structure may be omitted.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards 100A, 100B, 100C, 100D, 100E, 100F, 100G, 100H, 100I, and 100J may be applied to the printed circuit board 100K according to another exemplary embodiment as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIGS. 17A to 17H are schematic cross-sectional views illustrating an example of processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. 16.

Referring to FIG. 17A, a carrier substrate 500 having metal layers 510 formed on one surface or both surfaces

thereof may be prepared, and first pads **121** and conductive patterns **125** may be formed on the metal layers **510** of the carrier substrate **500**.

Referring to FIG. **17B**, first insulating layers **111** embedding at least portions of each of the first pads **121** and the conductive patterns **125** therein may be formed on the metal layers **510** of the carrier substrate **500**. Thereafter, first wiring layers **141** and first via layers **151** may be formed.

Referring to FIG. **17C**, second insulating layers **112** embedding at least portions of the first wiring layers **141** therein may be formed on the first insulating layers **111**. Thereafter, second wiring layers **142** and first via layers **161** may be formed. Thereafter, third insulating layers **113** embedding at least portions of the second wiring layers **142** therein may be formed on the second insulating layers **112**. Thereafter, third wiring layers **143** and second via layers **162** may be formed.

Referring to FIG. **17D**, the carrier substrate **500** may be removed. For example, the carrier substrate **500** and the metal layer **510** may be separated from each other.

Referring to FIG. **17E**, the metal layer **510** may be removed. The metal layer **510** may be removed using, for example, a seed etching process. In this case, a seed layer of the third wiring layer **143** may also be removed together with the metal layer **510**.

Referring to FIG. **17F**, a second passivation layer **172** may be formed. Second openings **172h** may be formed by patterning the second passivation layer **172**. The second passivation layer **172** may be formed by, for example, a method of forming a solder resist layer and then performing patterning using a photolithography process or the like so as to have the second openings **172h**, but is not limited thereto.

Referring to FIG. **17G**, a first dry film **521** may be disposed on the first insulating layer **111**. In addition, a second dry film **522** may be disposed on the second passivation layer **172**. Thereafter, exposing parts **521p** exposing the conductive patterns **125** may be formed by patterning the first dry film **521** by a photolithography process such as exposure and development.

Referring to FIG. **17H**, the conductive patterns **125** may be removed. For example, the conductive patterns **125** selectively exposed through the exposing parts **521p** may be removed by an etching process. When the conductive patterns **125** are removed, a recess **R** may be formed. First and second insulating walls **131** and **132** covering side surfaces of the first and second pads **121** and **122** may be formed on the first insulating layer **111** by the recess **R**. Thereafter, the first and second dry films **521** and **522** may be removed.

The printed circuit board **100K** according to another exemplary embodiment described above may be manufactured through the series of processes described above, but this is only one manufacturing example, and the printed circuit board **100K** according to another exemplary embodiment described above may also be manufactured by processes different from the processes described above.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, **100D**, **100E**, **100F**, **100G**, **100H**, **100I**, **100J**, and **100K** and the contents described in the examples of the processes of manufacturing the printed circuit boards described above may be applied to the processes of manufacturing the printed circuit board of FIG. **16** as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIG. **18** is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating a modified example of the printed circuit board of FIG. **16**.

Referring to FIG. **18**, a printed circuit board **100L** according to a modified example may have a package structure in

which an electronic component **210** are surface-mounted and disposed on the above-described printed circuit board **100K**. For example, the printed circuit board **100L** according to a modified example may be different from the above-described printed circuit board **100K** in that it further includes the electronic component **210** disposed on the first insulating layer **111** and connection terminal **212** electrically connected to the first pads **121** through first connection members **231**. The printed circuit board **100L** according to a modified example may further include an underfill **280** filling a space between the first insulating layer **111** and the electronic component **210** and/or electrical connection metal **250** connected to the third wiring layer **143**, if necessary. The above-described printed circuit board **100K** may be used as a package substrate on which only a flip-chip die or the like is to be mounted regardless of a board-on-board.

The underfill **280** may fix the electronic component **210** onto the first insulating layer **111**. The underfill **280** may protect the connection terminals **212**, the first connection members **231**, and the first insulating wall **131** by embedding the connection terminals **212**, the first connection members **231**, and the first insulating wall **131** therein. The underfill **280** may include an adhesive component such as an epoxy resin, but is not limited thereto, and may include other known materials.

Other contents, for example, the contents described in the above-described printed circuit boards **100A**, **100B**, **100C**, **100D**, **100E**, **100F**, **100G**, **100H**, **100I**, **100J**, and **100K** may be applied to the printed circuit board **100L** according to a modified example as long as they are not contradictory, and a description of overlapping contents will be omitted.

FIGS. **19** to **22** are schematic plan views illustrating various shapes of a plurality of pads and a plurality of insulating walls.

Referring to FIG. **19**, in plan view, a plurality of first pads **121** may be disposed in a center region, and a plurality of second pads **122** may be disposed in a side region surrounding the center region. The plurality of first pads **121** may be surrounded by a plurality of first insulating walls **131**, respectively. The plurality of second pads **122** may be surrounded by a plurality of second insulating walls **132**, respectively. The plurality of first insulating walls **131** may have first cavities **131r** in which the first pads **121** are disposed, respectively. The plurality of second insulating walls **132** may have second cavities **132r** in which the second pads **122** are disposed, respectively. A single recess **R** continuous as a whole may exist between the plurality of first insulating walls **131** and the plurality of second insulating walls **132**. Each of the plurality of first pads **121** and the plurality of second pads **122** may have a circular shape. Each of the plurality of first insulating walls **131** and the plurality of second insulating walls **132** may have a circular ring shape. Each of the plurality of second pads **122** may have a greater area than each of the plurality of first pads **121**. For example, each of the plurality of second pads **122** may have a greater diameter than each of the plurality of first pads **121**.

Referring to FIG. **20**, in plan view, at least one of the plurality of first pads **121** may have a shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. The first insulating wall **131** surrounding such a first pad **121** may also have a ring shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. As such, a design in which circular pads and elongated pads are mixed with each other may be applied according to a connection

manner of a semiconductor die. That is, various designs may be applied. An elongated pad shape may increase a contact area to improve reliability.

Referring to FIG. 21, in plan view, at least one of the plurality of second pads 122 may have a shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. The second insulating wall 132 surrounding such a second pad 122 may also have a ring shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. As such, a design in which circular pads and elongated pads are mixed with each other may be applied according to a connection manner of a board-on-board. That is, various designs may be applied. An elongated pad shape may increase a contact area to improve reliability.

Referring to FIG. 22, in plan view, at least one of the plurality of first pads 121 may have a shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. The first insulating wall 131 surrounding such a first pad 121 may also have a ring shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. At least one of the plurality of second pads 122 may have a shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. The second insulating wall 132 surrounding such a second pad 122 may also have a ring shape in which a length thereof in any one direction is greater than a length thereof in another direction perpendicular to any one direction. As such, a design in which circular pads and elongated pads are variously mixed with each other may be applied. That is, various designs may be applied. An elongated pad shape may increase a contact area to improve reliability.

As set forth above, according to an exemplary embodiment in the present disclosure, a printed circuit board capable of being easily manufactured, and a method of manufacturing the same may be provided.

In addition, a printed circuit board in which a bridge short-circuit risk may be decreased, and a method of manufacturing the same may be provided.

In addition, a printed circuit board in which reliability may be provided, and a method of manufacturing the same may be provided.

While exemplary embodiments have been shown and described above, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications and variations could be made without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A printed circuit board comprising:
 - a first insulating layer;
 - a plurality of pads disposed on the first insulating layer; and
 - a plurality of insulating walls that are disposed on the first insulating layer and cover side surfaces of the plurality of pads, respectively, but are not disposed on upper surfaces of the plurality of pads, wherein in regions outside the plurality of pads, the plurality of insulating walls are disposed to be spaced apart from each other on the first insulating layer.
2. The printed circuit board of claim 1, wherein a recess is disposed between the plurality of insulating walls.
3. The printed circuit board of claim 2, wherein the recess opens at least portions of an upper surface of the first insulating layer.

4. The printed circuit board of claim 1, wherein the plurality of insulating walls are integrated with the first insulating layer without a boundary line therebetween.

5. The printed circuit board of claim 4, wherein the plurality of insulating walls include the same insulating material as the first insulating layer.

6. The printed circuit board of claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of insulating walls is in direct contact with the side surface of each of the plurality of pads, and

each of the plurality of insulating walls is spaced apart from the upper surface of each of the plurality of pads.

7. The printed circuit board of claim 6, wherein each the plurality of insulating walls has each of a plurality of cavities in which each of the plurality of pads is disposed, and which entirely opens the upper surface of each of the plurality of pads.

8. The printed circuit board of claim 1, wherein in plan view, each of the plurality of insulating walls continuously surrounds the side surface of each of the plurality of pads.

9. The printed circuit board of claim 8, wherein in plan view, at least one of the plurality of pads has a greater length in one direction than in another direction perpendicular to the one direction.

10. The printed circuit board of claim 1, further comprising:

a first wiring layer disposed on the other surface of the first insulating layer opposing one surface of the first insulating layer on which the plurality of pads are disposed; and

a plurality of connection vias penetrating through the first insulating layer and connecting the plurality of pads to the first wiring layer, respectively.

11. The printed circuit board of claim 10, wherein in a cross section, each of the plurality of connection vias has a tapered shape of which a width of a surface in contact with each of the plurality of pads is smaller than that of a surface in contact with the first wiring layer.

12. The printed circuit board of claim 10, further comprising:

a second insulating layer disposed on the other surface of the first insulating layer on which the first wiring layer is disposed and embedding at least portions of the first wiring layer therein;

a second wiring layer disposed on the other surface of the second insulating layer opposing one surface of the second insulating layer in which the first wiring layer is embedded, and

a via layer penetrating through the second insulating layer and connecting at least portions of each of the first wiring layer and the second wiring layer to each other.

13. The printed circuit board of claim 12, wherein the first insulating layer and the second insulating layer include different insulating materials.

14. The printed circuit board of claim 1, further comprising an electronic component disposed on the first insulating layer and including at least one connection terminal connected to at least one of the plurality of pads through at least one first connection member.

15. The printed circuit board of claim 1, wherein the plurality of pads include a plurality of first pads and a plurality of second pads,

the plurality of first pads are disposed in a center region on the first insulating layer,

the plurality of second pads are disposed in a side region on the first insulating layer.

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16. The printed circuit board of claim 15, wherein in a cross section, a width of each of the second pads is greater than that of each of the first pads.

17. The printed circuit board of claim 15, further comprising a passivation layer disposed on at least one of the plurality of insulating walls and having at least one opening exposing at least a portion of an upper surface of at least one of the plurality of second pads.

18. The printed circuit board of claim 17, wherein at least a portion of the passivation layer extends to at least a portion of a region between the plurality of insulating walls.

19. The printed circuit board of claim 15, further comprising:

an electronic component disposed on the first insulating layer and including at least one connection terminal connected to at least one of the plurality of first pads through at least one first connection member; and

a wiring board disposed on the electronic component and including at least one connection pad connected to at least one of the plurality of second pads through at least one second connection member.

20. The printed circuit board of claim 15, further comprising:

a wiring board disposed on the first insulating layer and including at least one first connection pad disposed in a center region and at least one second connection pad disposed in a side region; and

an electronic component disposed between the first insulating layer and the wiring board and having a first surface on which at least one connection terminal is disposed and a second surface opposing the first surface,

wherein the at least one first connection pad and the at least one second connection pad of the wiring board are connected to the at least one connection terminal of the electronic component and at least one of the plurality of second pads through at least one first connection member and at least one second connection member, respectively, and

at least one of the plurality of first pads is connected to the second surface of the electronic component.

21. A printed circuit board comprising:

a plurality of pads; and

an insulating layer covering a lower surface and a side surface of each of the plurality of pads and having a recess disposed between at least a portion of the plurality of pads,

wherein an upper surface of a portion of the insulating layer which is in contact with the side surface of one of the plurality of pads is disposed on substantially the same level as an upper surface of the one of the plurality of pads or is disposed on a level above the upper surface of the one of the plurality of pads.

22. The printed circuit board of claim 21, further comprising at least one surface treatment layer disposed on an upper surface of at least one of the plurality of pads and including at least one of a nickel (Ni) layer and a gold (Au) layer.

23. The printed circuit board of claim 22, wherein the surface treatment layer entirely covers the upper surface of the at least one of the plurality of pads.

24. A printed circuit board of claim comprising:

a plurality of pads;

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an insulating layer that covers a lower surface and a side surface of each of the plurality of pads, but does not cover an upper surface of each of the plurality of pads; and

at least one surface treatment layer disposed on an upper surface of at least one of the plurality of pads,

wherein an upper surface of a portion of the insulating layer which is in contact with the side surface of one of the plurality of pads is disposed on substantially the same level as the upper surface of the one of the plurality of pads or is disposed on a level above the upper surface of the one of the plurality of pads.

25. The printed circuit board of claim 24, wherein the surface treatment layer includes at least one of a nickel (Ni) layer and a gold (Au) layer.

26. A printed circuit board comprising:

an insulating layer including a plurality of rings protruding from a surface of a recess in the insulating layer and disposed to be spaced apart from each other to have the recess disposed among the plurality of rings; and

a plurality of pads disposed in the plurality of rings to contact the plurality of rings, respectively.

27. The printed circuit board of claim 26, wherein the one of the plurality of pads is in contact with a surface of the insulating layer, from which the respective one among the plurality of rings protrudes.

28. The printed circuit board of claim 26, wherein with respect to the surface of the insulating layer, a height of one of the plurality of rings is greater than a height of a respective one among the plurality of pads which is disposed in the one of the plurality of rings.

29. The printed circuit board of claim 26, wherein with respect to the surface of the insulating layer, a height of one of the plurality of rings is substantially the same as a height of a respective one among the plurality of pads which is disposed in the one of the plurality of rings.

30. The printed circuit board of claim 26, wherein a shape of one of the plurality of rings includes a circular ring shape, a quadrangular ring shape, or an elliptical ring shape.

31. The printed circuit board of claim 26, further comprising a plurality of surface treatment layers respectively disposed on the plurality of pads.

32. The printed circuit board of claim 26, further comprising:

a wiring layer disposed on the other surface of the insulating layer opposing the one surface of the insulating layer from which the plurality of rings protrude; and

a plurality of connection vias penetrating through the insulating layer and connecting the plurality of pads to the wiring layer, respectively.

33. The printed circuit board of claim 32, wherein one of the plurality of connection vias has a tapered shape of which a width of a surface in contact with a respective one of the plurality of pads is smaller than that of a surface in contact with the wiring layer.

34. The printed circuit board of claim 26, further comprising an electronic component including at least one connection terminal connected to at least one of the plurality of pads through at least one connection member in contact with a respective one of the plurality of rings.